The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS

The Bremen and City of Boston at this Port and the Cuba at Halifax.

Prussia and Italy Declare War Against Austria.

Several Skirmishes but No Great Battle Fought.

Details of the Prussian Invasion of Saxony and Hanover.

The Capitals of the Two Countries Occupied.

The Prussians Victorious in a Small Engagement at Friedberg.

A Regiment of Darmstadt Infantry Cut to Pieces.

A Great Battle Expected to Occur Near Frankfort.

The Italian Army Crosses the Mincio.

PROCLAMATIONS BY AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Defeat of the British Ministry and Their Probable Retirement.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton June 20, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th and Queenstown on the 21st June, also arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock June 23 and Queenstown on the 24th, arrived at Halifax at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had 28 Halifax and 117 Boston passengers.

The dispatches of the *Cuba* say:

No military news of importance is yet received. Preparations for the great struggle continue night and day, but the main armies have not yet met.

It is stated that the Union States, whose levies are congregated at Frankfort, much discouraged at the aspect of affairs, are greatly disposed to complain. Austria thrust them into danger before she was able to protect them.

It is rumored that Bavaria hesitates at present to take active part in the campaign, on the ground that Austria is not ready.

Dispatches by the *Bremen* and *City of Boston* say that the war had fairly commenced, and several minor encounters are reported. The Prussians had shown considerable activity, while Austria appeared to be holding back. The former had secured the important cities of Dresden and Leipsic, and are said to have cut off the Hanoverian army from that of Austria, so that a surrender would probably take place. Vast armies were concentrating in the neighborhood of Dresden, and a great battle was expected for the possession of the Saxon Kingdom. The armies of the three minor kingdoms which had joined the Austrians are computed at 100,000 men.

On the 18th June, Prussia and Italy simultaneously issued formal declarations of war against Austria.

Diplomatic relations between Prussia and Bavaria were suspended on the 18th, and the respective Ministers had received their passports.

The French Ambassadors were to look after Prussian interests at Vienna and Munich.

A Cologne dispatch of the 18th says: "Hostilities have commenced between the Prussians and the Federal army. The Fourth Darmstadt infantry regiment has been almost annihilated by the Prussians at Friedberg, between Frankfort and Giessen. Large bodies of Federal troops are massed at Mayence and Frankfort, where the Wurtemburg Contingent will arrive to-night."

The Hanoverian Minister of Finance arrived at Southampton on the 19th per the steamer *Bremen*, having with him 85 packages of specie belonging to the Hanoverian Government, for deposit in the Bank of England.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 17th for the army, accompanied by Count BISMARCK.

The King of Italy on the same day quitted Florence in company with Gen. LA MARMORA, to join his army.

GARIBALDI arrived at Bergamo on the 17th, to inspect several battalions of volunteers and Bersaglieri. His reception was enthusiastic. He afterward went to Lecco.

The King of Saxony, with Baron VON BUEST and his Minister of War, left Dresden on the 16th for the army, after having issued a proclamation calling for the loyal coöperation of his people.

The King of Hanover and the Crown Prince set out on the 15th for the camp of the army, which was being concentrated near Gottingen. The Queen and the Royal Princes remained at Hanover.

It is stated that cholera and typhus had broken out in both the Prussian and Austrian armies.

The arrival of the American squadron, consisting of the *Augusta*, *Ashuelot* and the monitor *Miantonomah*, at Queenstown on the 16th, attracted much attention, the monitor being an object of great curiosity. The voyage of the *Miantonomah* across the Atlantic was regarded as a complete success. She would proceed to Portsmouth in a few days, accompanied by the *Augusta*, and ultimately they would go to Russia. The *Ashuelot* is bound for China.

A telegram from Bremen states, that as passengers from the interior could not reach that port, owing to the advance of the Prussian army into Hanover, the American steamer *Ericsson* would not sail from Bremen for New-York on the 20th June as announced.

The London *Times* of the 21st, says although the campaign between the main armies of Prussia and Austria has now fairly begun, we have no news of actual encounter. Across the whole breadth of Germany, from the frontier of Poland to the Rhine, the forces of Austria and the States in alliance with her have been mustering for an extended series of operations; but as yet, actual gains have been on the side of their adversaries.

The Austrians maintain profound silence as to their intentions. We only know that Field-Marshal BENEDEK intends to take the offensive, and that reconquest and occupation of Silesia are avowed as purposes of the Austrian campaign.

Late telegrams *via*, Prague state that the Austrians crossed the frontier into Silesia on the 19th.

In Italy the Austrians expect to be attacked on three sides—at Venice by the Italian fleet, on the side of the Tyrol by GARIBALDI, and, lastly, by Gen. CIALDINI, who will cross the Po.

All Garibaldians who were at Como, had followed their Commander to Lecco.

It was reported that two companies of Austrian Chasseurs had occupied Sisiion, within the frontier of Lombardy.

The Eighth Federal Army Corps, 60,000-strong, under Prince ALEXANDER of Prussia, had effected a concentration.

The Hamburg military contingent had received orders to hold itself ready to march into the Duchies.

Hamburg will be occupied by a Prussian corps.

The London *Owl* says several iron-clads are being got ready to strengthen the British squadron in the Mediterranean.

The same paper believes that Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL will be the new Governor of Jamaica.

It was reported that 60 guineas premium was being paid at Lloyd's on the ship *Monarch of the Seas*, which left Liverpool on March 29 for New-York.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, in certain political circles it is apprehended that the Russian Government has not such faith in the absolute neutrality of France as may be desired.

Notice has been officially given that the Spanish squadron has been ordered home from the Pacific.

Three Spanish vessels were reported to have been destroyed by Peruvian iron-clads off the Platte River.

Purser BROWN of the *Cuba* reports: Spoke no vessel; for the latter four or five days of the passage the weather was thick with fogs.

The *Aleppo* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 18th, and reached Liverpool on the morning of the 19th June.

The *City of Cork* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of 19th June.

The *City of London* arrived at Crookhaven at noon of the 20th.

The *Britannia* arrived at Glasgow on the 18th.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, was intercepted at Crookhaven at 2 P. M. of the 22d, and reached Liverpool on the 23d.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Three Declarations of War—The Prussians in Dresden and Threatening the Federal Capital—A Federal Regiment Annihilated—Bavaria with Austria—Prussian Subsidy to Italy—Southern Italy—Prussian Policy—Russia—The Austrian Manifesto—Extent of the Opening War—English Government Defeat on the Reform Bill.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

The was has begun. Prussia, Austria and Italy have made their declarations; the armies of each Power and of Federal Germany are on the move; the first gun has been fired, the first blood has been shed. A few days ago, people seemed weary of suspense. Now, events move on fast enough to take away one's breath, and as I write, it is all but certain that great armies are coming into, if not actually engaged in a terrific conflict.

The Prussians have defeated, almost destroyed, a regiment of Hesse-Darmstadt, and occupied Hesse. They are near, if not in actual possession of Frankfort, the Federal Capital. They have overrun Hanover, and King GEORGE is reported to be on his way to England. They have occupied Dresden.

It is a curious thing to read in the telegrams that "large bodies of Federal troops are moving in a northerly direction;" that the "8th Federal Army Corps is following closely on the track of the Prussian forces to Marbury, in Electoral Hesse."

The Bavarian Ambassadors have left Berlin and Florence. The assault of Prussia upon the Northern German States—the conquest of Hanover, Saxony, Hesse, &c., unites all Southern Germany. These are now two Powers. The Federal, led by Austria; and Prussia, whose rallying cry is a united Germany, that is, Germany united to and governed by Prussia.

I will not anticipate the movements of Gen. BENEDEK. He has a magnificent army, and the finest cavalry in Europe, and the German States which adhere to Austria, and can still command their resources, will add some 250,000 men to his numbers. Prussia has taken the men and means, which would have been against her, as far as she was able to do so. If you look on a map you will see that she now has the whole country north of the mountains from Weisbaden along the borders of Bohemia. The States north of that line are powerless. Their princes have fled, their treasuries have been sent off for safe keeping, a portion of their troops have moved south to unite with the Austrians, a portion are hemmed in, and will be incorporated with the Prussians.

Why Gen. BENEDEK did not keep a force within striking distance of Dresden, so as to enter Saxony on one side, as the Prussians came in at the three other sides; why the Saxon troops did not even delay the march of the Prussians upon their capital, Gen. BENEDEK probably knows. It may be Austrian slowness, or it may be strategy.

A Prussian subsidy of 130,000,000 francs in gold, is said to have passed through Berne, Switzerland, on its way to Florence. GARIBALDI is reviewing his volunteers, amid immense enthusiasm. They are to be divided into two bodies, one to penetrate Venetia by the Tyrol, the other to cross the Adriatic, and land somewhere upon the coast. The King has gone to the headquarters of the army, and an immediate movement is looked for. The Italian declaration has not reached us yet, and there is some curiosity to see how such a document will be worded. Of course Austria holds Venetia, but that is not a new offence against Italy.

Frankfort is defended by a Bavarian garrison, and covered by the Eighth Federal Corps, under Prince ALEXANDER, of Hesse. Frankfort, it is believed, will be sturdily defended.

The cholera is spreading in Prussia, and committing great ravages, acting as an unexpected ally to the Federals and Austrians, but an irregular and unmanageable one, who may attack both sides, and does not spare non-combatants. If the taking of men from the harvests to fight causes a famine, we shall have the three horrors at once in the heart of Europe—war, pestilence and famine.

The reaction in Southern Italy must, I think, be serious, for all accounts agree as to its extent and its danger. Our correspondent has seen a list of 200 persons to be arrested in one small township. Naples, a city of nearly half a million inhabitants, has sent barely 800 volunteers to the war. Leghorn, one-tenth her size, has sent over 3,000. What are the reasons for this? There are several. The Southerners (Italians, I mean) detest the Northerners. There is no real unity between them. Nominally, they speak the same language, but the common people of North and South can scarcely understand each other. Then many of the people of the two Sicilies were attached to their former Government. Their taxes were so light that they did not feel them, and they did as they liked. Now the taxes are frightful; ten per cent. on income, twenty-five per cent. on house rent, and many others, while salt and tobacco are Government monopolies. The people are also attached to their religion, and believe the Government means to destroy it. Whatever the reasons there is no doubt of the fact. The chronic discontent of the Southern province only wants an opportunity to break into a revolution.

The Germans blame BISMARCK, but they blame still more the Emperor of the French. He could have prevented the war. Prussia—that is BISMARCK—would never have began it if he had not been encouraged. It was he who promoted the understanding between Prussia and Italy. He was powerful enough to have commanded peace; why did he not? The Emperor must answer for himself, but there is one more powerful than the Emperor, and He has not commanded peace! The Germans have only themselves to blame. If, years ago, they had formed a real German union or confederation, Prussia would not to-day be master of five German provinces annexed to her own by the strong hand.

The Diet at Frankfort voted, 10 votes to 5, to sustain Saxony, and Austria and Bavaria, as the two leading Powers of the majority, are requested to execute the edict of the Diet. Hanover, though surrounded, and partly occupied by Prussia, adheres to the Diet, and to Austria. Prussia has seceded from the Union, has seized on all the States in her neighborhood, which were disposed to act against her, and defies the Federation. And in Germany there is no question about State rights and the right of secession. The Union is in terms perpetual, and no State has a right to secede without the consent of the others. The action of Prussia is, therefore, revolutionary. It is intended to change the boundaries of Europe. Prussia means to be the head of Germany—perhaps to be Germany. Prussia means that Austria shall lose Venetia, perhaps Hungary—lose so much as to make her a secondary Power. Berlin is to be the Capital of Germany, and Vienna to sink to the position of a Provincial town.

And in any case, according to the Emperor's programme, France is to enlarge her boundaries. Prussia has increased her territory, and will endeavor to hold it. Austria will invade Silesia. Italy will strike the hardest blow she can for Venice. And when these three Powers are worn and torn and exhausted, France, calm and powerful, comes upon the scene, and with the sword of a united nation draws the lines of a new map of Europe as she choses to have them.

Only, there is another great Power, that may have a word to say in the settlement of Europe. Not England: "Britannia rules the waves," bursts cannon and experiments on iron-clads. When lines of boundary are to be drawn, there is the sharp sword of the Czar. The Russians have taken Bokhara, and are at the gate of India, and the *Times*, that a few years ago would have thundered, mildly bids them welcome, and hopes they will be good neighbors.

But the air is full of reports about the designs of Russia in the present conflict. We are told that "Russia, while neutral as to Germany, will lend Austria 100,000 men to support her treaty rights to Venetia." And why not, for Russia was a party to the treaty—so was England, for that matter. We are told that Prince GORTCHAKOFF has written to the Russian legations in Europe, that "upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will take part in the conflict." Russia, we are assured, has officially notified France her adhesion to the measures of Austria, while an actual alliance is denied. Whatever credit may be given to these reports, there seems to be no doubt that Russia is in strong force and ready to take any part in the contest that may become necessary.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto to his people very grave and earnest. There has been no appeal so solemn as this, and it has made a strong impression in England, where sympathies are divided—with Austria as to Prussia, against her, or conflicting as to Italy. The manner in which the Prussian and Austrian troops marched out of Frankfort a few days ago had in it something significant. The Prussians left silently and mostly at night. The Austrians marched out with bands playing, colors flying, each soldier with an oak-leaf in his hat, each standard crowned with laurels and roses; citizens cheering. Frankfort is to Germany what Washington is to the United States.

The first move has been won and made by Prussia. Saxony has been invaded, east, north and west. Prussia has at this moment, by a prompt and rapid movement, gained possession of as much territory perhaps as she expects to hold. But all this has to be defended. BENEDEK, with 350,000 men, is behind the mountains of Bohemia—so perfect a screen that he can bring his army close to Dresden before his position is discovered. And BENEDEK has the reputation of a man who can strike quick and strike hard. Austria has a strong position, and gains moral support in Germany by allowing her antagonist to make the first movements. The blow, held back for the moment, must be the stronger when it comes.

It is presumed that Gen. BENEDEK will fall at once upon Dresden, with the intention of driving the Prussians out of Saxony, and following them to Berlin. This would involve a terrific contest, and that it is not deemed impossible is shown by the fact that Berlin is at this moment being fortified, as well as Vienna, so uncertain are the chances of war.

We have to watch now the operations of five or six great armies with their subdivisions. There is the army of BENEDEK in Bohemia, threatening Dresden and Breslau; the Federal army defending Frankfort and Mayence, the army defending Venetia—these on one side. On the other the Prussian army, holding a line from the Rhine to Breslau, and the regular and irregular army of Italy. In round numbers, a million and a half of men in arms are opposed to each other, and in a few days must be engaged in conflicts on all sides, while as many more are watching them and ready, at the smallest provocation, to enter upon active hostilities. Such is the war, of which the first blood was spilt yesterday. When shall we see the last?

Last night, or rather at a very early hour this morning, the Government was beaten on what Mr. GLADSTONE declared was a vital principle of the Reform Bill. An amendment substituting rating for rental in the beroughs was carried by eleven majority, amid great excitement and cheers all over the House, in which even the galleries joined. To-night at 6 o'clock, Mr. GLADSTONE is to inform the House whether the Ministry will fulfil its repeated threats and resign. I must leave it to the telegraph to inform you of his decision; but my opinion is that Earl RUSSELL will not at such a critical moment deprive the country of the benefit of his premiership.

Mr. WHITE last night gave notice that he would take an early opportunity to ask the Government whether, considering the extraordinary energy of the Government of the United States against the Fenians, they were not willing by this time to submit the *Alabama* claims to arbitration.

I do not of course know whether the presence of a powerful United States squadron in the harbor of Cork had anything to do with this notice, but there is the fact. In the Cove of Cork, visited by thousands, is an American Monitor of the first-class, which has crossed the Atlantic in ten days, a fast, comfortable sea-boat, rolling no more than 7 degrees in the heaviest weather, well ventilated, with crowds of visitors, impenetrable to shot or shell, and capable of sinking every ship in the British Navy one after another, or in such squads as would be manageable. Of this there is no doubt whatever. Her guns are such as Englishmen have but the faintest idea of. The highest naval authority in Parliament—official, I mean—holds that a large man-of-war, to be fit to go to sea, should be fourteen feet out of water. American Monitors make fourteen feet under water answer every purpose. I don't like to brag; I never do if I can help it—but when I read of this Monitor at Cork, and that notice in the House of Commons, I could not very well help putting this and that together. No doubt Englishmen are highly gratified at the action of the United States Government in the matter of the Fenian invasion; but it has probably occurred to one or two persons that if Americans contemplate the annexation of British North America at any convenient future period they would not care to have it occupied in the meantime by the Irish Republic. America may not be in a hurry to possess all adjacent territories, North and South, but there is a certain interest in them, such as an heir presumptive has in his future inheritance, and a Franco-Austrian Empire, or a Feno-Hibernian Republic may be equally objectionable. However, if Mr. GLADSTONE does not resign we shall see what he has to say about it.

The report of the Jamaica Commission was laid upon the table of the House last night. It is an immense document, but its conclusions are given very briefly, and I send them in full. They are:

I. That the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority.

II. That the causes leading to the determination to offer that resistance were manifold:

1. That a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent.
2. That an additional incentive to the violation of the law arose from the want of confidence generally felt by the laboring class in the tribunals before which most of the disputes affecting their interests were carried for adjudication.
3. That some, moreover, were animated by feelings of hostility toward political and personal opponents, while not a few contemplated the attainment of their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island.

III. That though the original design for the overthrow of constituted authority was confined to a small portion of the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, yet that the disorder in fact spread with singular rapidity over an extensive tract of country, and that such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that had more than a momentary success been obtained by the insurgents, their ultimate overthrow would have been attended with a still more fearful loss of life and property.

IV. That praise is due to Gov. EYRE for the skill, promptitude and vigor which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection; to the exercise of which qualities its speedy termination is in a great degree to be attributed.

V. That the military and naval operations appear to us to have been prompt and judicious.

VI. That by the continuance of martial law in its full force to the extreme limit of its statutory operation the people were deprived for a longer than the necessary period of the great constitutional privileges by which the security of life and property is provided for.

Lastly, that the punishments inflicted were excessive.

1. That the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent.
2. That the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous.
3. That the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel.

Gov. EYRE is partly approved and partly censured. His first action is commended. He is blamed for permitting military to be carried further than necessary, and for not controlling the excesses of his subordinates. He is not, therefore, restored to his position as Governor of Jamaica, nor, on the other hand, is he to be hanged—unless first indicted and convicted. So the decision of the Government will not satisfy either his friends or his enemies.

Sir FITZROY KELLY, a strong legal authority, says the indictments on which the Fenian prisoners in Dublin were tried were bad. The case will be carried to the House of Lords, and if his opinion is sustained, the convicts will be set at liberty.

I notice that the British Ordnance Department is considering the measures necessary for the defence of Malta. It is high time, for Malta is as Italian as Venetia, and may vote at any time to be annexed to the Italian Kingdom. Should they do so, they will have the support of the Emperor NAPOLEON, who is more than ever the patron of the *vox populi*.

Bombay is ruined, and all India heavily damaged by the cessation of the war in America. The crisis here is nothing to that on the other side of the world. The war poured a river of gold into India. Peace has dried up this river, and the commercial distress and bankruptcy are unparalleled. There is also a grievous famine in Bengal, accompanied with great suffering.

The horrors of flogging in the English army make England detested among those continental nations where such punishments are unknown. An Irish gunner has just been flogged for shouting, in the excitement of patriotism and whisky, "Hurrah for the Irish Republic!" A boy of eighteen has just received fifty lashes on the Isle of Wight for getting angry. More than a dozen soldiers, who were obliged to witness this barbarity, fell down in a dead faint. The British soldier, with all he has to make him bad—as idleness, evil associations and drink—is by no means so bad a fellow as one might expect. For example, a detachment of two soldiers, corporal and private, was sent from Sheffield to arrest a deserter in Liverpool. They captured their man, who had money or friends, and the three drank amicably together for several days—that is, they had a regular carouse. Still, discipline was stronger than whisky. They got to the railway station to return, but were so hopelessly incapable that they were all arrested, and sent to the lock-up.

And great allowance must be made for the English people, who are, I am inclined to think what an English statesman not long since called them, the most easily governed people in the world. They riot a little now and then, in a mild way, and they are pretty steadily engaged in strikes, which are also managed, as a rule, in a quiet and orderly manner. But what would American laborers say to wages of $2 50 a week to support themselves and their families, with twelve hours work a day, and a walk of ten or twelve miles beside? for many a laborer walks four or six miles to his work every morning. In towns it is no better—considering rent and prices hardly as good. The laborers in the Government dock-yards at Deptford get 13 shillings a week—about 50 cents a day. To be sure, there is the blessing of the workhouse in store for them, and a great blessing it must be, with such management as we have in the London Unions. There are no Unions in France, and a writer in *Macmillan* tells us that "almost all the artisans and all the peasantry have laid by enough in youth and manhood to provide for old age."

There is a race on this side of the world—I do not say in England for a reason which will appear—on which some heavy bets are pending. They are betting high on it at Hong Kong, and high in London. It is the great Ocean race from China to England—the race of clipper-ships, loaded with the first cargoes of the new crop of tea. The first to start were the *Fiery Cross*, *Serica*, *Ariel*, *Taeping*, &c. Last year the *Fiery Cross* and *Taeping* came side by side all the way from China to England, entering the channel abreast, when the wind failed, and the *Fiery Cross* got the first tug, and so beat. The first in gets a prize of $5,000, subscribed by the merchants of London.

I make my apologies for an omission in my very brief notice of the wedding of the Princess MARY, and should have quite forgotten the matter but for the amusing horror of one of those literary luminaries that Paris is so kind to send to lighten our London gloom. *Le Soleil* is shocked that H. S. H. Prince TECK, who officiated as bridegroom, was dressed in a blue coat with gilt buttons, gray trowsers, and a rose in his button-hole. *Le Soleil* is astonished that the Queen, instead of giving him her hand to kiss, did not box his ears. *Eh, bien!* In Paris the bridegroom is in full dress—not so in London. Prince TECK wore the English marriage uniform, or livery, or whatever you may please to call it. Over here, we all get married in blue coats with gilt buttons, we all wear gray trowsers and roses in our button-holes, and English marriages are allowed to be more reasonable and romantic than French ones.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The War News—Paris the Centre of Telegraphic Intelligence—German Princesses Seeking Refuge at the French Capital—Will France Engage in the War?

PARIS, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

You will be inundated this week by news of the war from all parts of the Continent. By a concentration of telegraphic wires, such as no other city possesses, Paris has become the centre to which all the news of Europe is first sent, to be redistributed afterward; and thus as all roads in ancient times led to Rome, so now all telegraphs lead to Paris. And as they are better paid for here than elsewhere, it would be no stretch of the truth to say that in a general way we are informed here sooner of events transpiring in the Continental States than are the people of those States themselves. A few telegraphs have already been cut, but this will not interfere seriously with the transmission of news, for Europe is not like America, where there are vast districts without any ready means of communication. The war just breaking out extends in a semi-circle from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic, over an immense extent of country, but yet over a country thickly settled, and in which armies can never be lost from the public ear. Paris is in the centre of this grand semi-circle, and is going, therefore, to enjoy the first and fullest accounts from all points of the great struggle.

Not only will Paris be the point of concentration for the earliest news from all parts of the war, it is likely to become also the point of concentration for the numerous princely non-combatants as well as of their treasure. Already several German Princesses have arrived at Paris seeking a place of safety for their persons and their treasures, and the vaults of the Bank of France and the house of ROTHSCHILD are likely to be gorged with gold and precious stones. A certain number of these royal personages, with the treasures of the State as well as their personal effects, have gone to Vienna for safety, but for individuals with their personal wealth, Paris will perhaps become the great rendezvous.

So, too, we look for a great rush of the ordinary Summer tourists of all countries, who will be limited by the war to France, Switzerland and England. But as few people travel in England, France and Switzerland will probably be overrun.

But is France to engage in the war? It is certain now in the minds of all observing men that the "attentive neutrality" programme of the Emperor means an armed neutrality, for the most active preparations are going on for war. The Emperor NAPOLEON hoped to get the Rhine without going to war, for it was believed that Italy could take Venetia, and Prussia enough of the small States to make herself a great one, and thus the Rhenish Provinces would fall to France by right as a compensation for the overgrowth of Prussia. But now very unexpectedly it is seen that the secondary States are warmly taking sides with Austria, and that the latter is going to be able to put into the field, by the aid of its numerous allies, an immense and overpowering force, and all the first calculations of France, Italy and Prussia are, therefore, deranged. It is no longer certain that these Powers can make such distributions of territory at the end of the war as they had calculated on, and the best way to secure the thing is to turn out men enough to do it. The Emperor, therefore, is preparing his army of 600,000 men, ready to launch 300,000 or 400,000 of them whenever occasion may require.

The Austrians, since they are certain of having the aid of the leading secondary Powers, feel great confidence as to the result of the struggle. They have now a General-in-Chief, BENEDEK, to whom they have granted full powers, and in whom they have the utmost confidence. The Prince METTERNICH gives out at Paris as the programme of Austria, to defend the strong places of Venetia only in the South, and in the North to march straight on Berlin. At Berlin, Austria will show magnanimity; she will give up Venetia, having successfully defended it and saved thereby her military honor, and she will give the Danish Duchies to Prussia, reserving for herself Silesia. By this course Austria would make herself friends all over Europe, and she would attach the rest of Germany still stronger to her. But NAPOLEON will not be suited by this programme, for by it he gets nothing, and Germany will be in a condition to resist his attempts on the Rhine. It is much more likely that the moment NAPOLEON sees that Austria is likely to get the better of Prussia he will march at once to the Rhine, to make sure of it.

The enthusiasm in Italy over the Emperor's letter affirming the right of Italy to Venetia, is represented as something amounting to frenzy. People had tried to create the impression that NAPOLEON was going to take a position which would act as a sort of a dead-weight on the present efforts of Italy, and the surprise and delight were therefore all the greater. At Milan no such madness of enthusiasm had been seen since the day the Emperor and VICTOR EMMANUEL entered the town after the battle of Magenta. People embraced in the streets, threw up their hats, and even had fainting fits of joy. For any one who has seen the Italians in their moments of joy, their present outbursting of patriotism for the war can well be imagined.

MALAKOFF.

THE SITUATION.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The Conquest of Saxony Accomplished Without Striking a Blow.

From the London Times, June 18.

It would be vain to expect that the telegraph should throw sufficient light to satisfy public anxiety on the movements of the armies in the field. The Prussians are reported to have invaded the kingdom of Saxony on the east, west and north. Their outposts are said to be within an hour of Rumburg, in Bohemia; they have come up the Elbe as far as Meissen, and it was expected that they would enter Dresden last evening, as King JOHN of Saxony and all his army had abandoned their capital and were falling back upon Bohemia. Such are said to be the results of only two days' campaign. We hear nothing respecting the actual strength of the invading troops—nothing about the names of their various corps or their commanders. All that is apparent is simply that the Prussians have outstripped in the race their proverbially slow adversaries, and accomplished the conquest of Saxony without striking one blow. The Saxon army was said to have effected its junction with the Austrian forces, but of the actual position of the Austrians no particulars are given. The Prussians, in the meanwhile, have been advancing upon Hanover with equal alacrity, and have made their entry into the capital of that kingdom. Some of their battalions from the western provinces have appeared before Giessen, in Grand Ducal Hesse, and a Hussar regiment has pushed forward to Marburg, in Electoral Hesse.

Meanwhile, it would seem as if the old saying, "A word and a blow," were in this case reversed, for the tidings of the invasion reach us almost before the Notes, Proclamations and Manifestoes intended to justify it. We have a lengthy Manifesto from the Austrian Emperor; another no less voluminous from the King of Prussia. The latter maintains that he could not do otherwise than look upon the decree for the mobilization of the Federal forces as an actual dissolution of the Bund, and send an *ultimatum* to the Courts of Hanover, Saxony and Electoral Hesse, inviting them to a separate alliance, or, at least, to neutrality and disarmament; and that, meeting with a repulse, he was compelled, in mere self-defence, to proceed to the occupation of those States. "His soldiers," he insists, "do not come as foes to those populations, with whose representatives Prussia hopes yet to deliberate in a National Assembly upon what shall be the future destinies of Germany. By whatever intentions King WILLIAM, or Count BISMARCK, may be animated, there is no doubt that their plans must have been so laid as to enable them to strike a decisive blow, and to steal a march upon their antagonist. Whether Gen. BENEDEK actually allowed himself to be outstripped in the race, or whether he harbored some hidden design under his apparent tardiness and irresolution, we shall see hereafter. The City of Dresden is certainly a noble as well as a valuable prize for the Prussians; but they would hardly have reason to rejoice at their easy conquest if the Austrians were with equal facility to overrun the much-coveted province of Silesia, and take up a strong position there. Master of that ancient hereditary possession of the Hapsburgs, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH could well afford to pause in the fratricidal strife, and offer to come to terms with NAPOLEON for the cession of Venice. "*Quand la France est satisfaite le monde est tranquille*" was once the proud boast of the "Arbiter of European destinies." How much greater chance of peace and happiness there would be for mankind if means were found to content not only France, but Austria and Italy to boot!

The Die Cast—Complete Conquest of Hanover and Saxony—The Advantage thus Gained by Prussia.

From the London Times, June 19.

It is only a few days since Prussia and Austria were exchanging dispatches and proposing resolutions at Frankfort; but already such comparatively peaceful communications seem to belong to a distant past. Two kingdoms have been invaded, and partially conquered, and the immense hosts which have been mustering during the past months are now in presence of each other. The telegraph brings us news that their outposts have actually met, and that the first blow has been struck in a war which will probably be as momentous as any that Germany has ever witnessed. King WILLIAM of Prussia, who, after a lapse of 53 years, is about again to see German blood poured out on the plains of Saxony, and perhaps to fight again on the very battle-fields of his youth, may compare the war in which his House raised a whole people against a foreign domination with the war in which it seeks to assert its own supremacy over its countrymen by force of arms. Even amid the excitement of the hour, the names of Bautzen, Dresden and Leipsic appearing again in military dispatches ought to inspire sad reflections; and when an aged General brings out again his faded and mildewed map of Saxony, the contrast between the cause of half a century since and the cause of to-day should be enough to cool even an old King's military ardor. But the die is cast, and if Crowns or Provinces are to be won by war, all such gloomy thoughts must be cast aside, and Prussian artillery must open upon the white-coated battalions of Austria, as if the grandfathers of both armies had not stood side by side in those very plains to fight the great Battle of the Nations.

The vigor of the Berlin Government has up to the present time had its reward. In Hanover no effectual resistance has been made. Indeed, it would have been impossible for the army of the little kingdom to stand against so sudden and overwhelming an invasion. The Hanoverian Government probably did not count on so prompt a vengeance on the part of Prussia, or it would have hesitated before it entered upon a conflict in which it could have no real assistance from its allies. It looked for more negotiations, and perhaps believed that it might be permitted to assert a high position at Frankfort, if it abstained from actual hostility to the aggressor. But the Prussians knew neither hesitation nor scruple. The Generals had received their orders even before the vote at Frankfort was taken, and within forty-eight hours the Hanoverian territory was occupied. The conquest is now complete. There was from the first nothing for the Court and army but to fall back upon its allies, if it could find them. The territory was invaded both from the north and from the side of Minden. The Hanoverians have retreated to Göttingen, which simply means that they have abandoned the kingdom, since Göttingen is in an outlying piece of territory, and an army posted there is really in a neighboring State. The isolation and subjection of Hanover are completed by the occupation of Hesse Cassel. Yesterday morning the Prussian troops occupied the town of Cassel, the Elector having retired to Frankfort. The people of Electoral Hesse, as represented by the Chamber, have set the example of refusing to be bound by the decision of the Frankfort Diet, and it is not impossible that they will fully cast in their lot with the Berlin Government. It is perhaps premature to speculate on such matters, but even the provincial rivalries between the Hanoverians and the Prussians may not be strong enough to counteract the powerful forces which are at work to produce a fusion. Whatever may be the issue of this war, we cannot but think the Northern States of Germany will be welded together so closely as almost to demand a single Government.

The chief interest of the hour, however, belongs to the operations in Saxony. There we have war on a grand scale. The armies which are concentrating in the neighborhood of Dresden, and which will probably fight a great battle for the possession of the Saxon Kingdom, are vast in numbers and spread over a long line of country. From Olmutz to Prague and Töplitz stretches the great army of BENEDEK, while the Prussians hold a line equally extended along the northern border of Saxony and the frontiers of Bohemia. With a promptitude which is creditable to them, the Prussians have seized the Saxon capital. They entered Dresden yesterday. The Saxons, who might, one would think, have delayed the Prussian advance for a day or two, have not offered any resistance, nor does it appear that the Austrians are in force beyond the frontier. It may be that Field-Marshal BENEDEK has strategical reasons for not desiring to stay the advance of the enemy, and that he contemplates a campaign in the hilly country of Southern Saxony. But it may also be that the sudden movement of the Prussians has taken their opponents by surprise, and that neither Saxons nor Austrians were expecting a march on Dresden. However this may be, there can be no doubt of the importance of what the Prussians have gained. They have secured the two important cities of Dresden and Leipsic, with all the advantages they can give to an army. *It is no small thing for a General to transport hostilities from his own territory to that of his neighbor, so as in the event of a reverse to have an untouched district to fall back upon.*

Prussia, being able to operate at once from the main body of the Kingdom and from the Rhine Provinces, has a signal advantage over its opponents in Central Germany. It is now stated that the Hanoverian army has been cut off, and will have to surrender. A murderous conflict has occurred on the Hesse Darmstadt territory, at Friedberg, between Giesson and Frankfort, and a Darmstadt regiment is said to have been cut to pieces. We are not informed of the purpose of the operations; but it is probable that the Prussians will endeavor to treat the Darmstadt Government as it has done those of Hanover and Electoral Hesse. To prevent the progress of this invasion, which looks so much like a general dethronement of the reigning families, the Governments of the minor States will bring all the forces they can into the field. Wurtemberg, one of the most anti-Prussian of the Governments, is sending forward its contingent; troops are said to be massed in the neighborhood of Mayence and Frankfort, and a subsidiary campaign may be fought in this region of Germany. The temper of the Bavarian, and perhaps of the Wurtemberg population, is not so doubtful as that of the people in some other States. These Southern Germans appear to be honestly in favor of the Austrian alliance, to dread the power, the pride and the violence of Prussia, and to be inclined to support their Sovereigns in checking her policy. Bavaria will be able to throw a great weight into the scales. She has some 50,000 men already in arms, and can double them at any time; for the population of the kingdom is almost five millions, it has not been overtaxed, and the Government has considerable resources at its disposal. Between this kingdom and Prussia there is now an open rupture. Austria has called upon Bavaria to take up arms, and Bavaria has complied. The Bavarian Minister has consequently received his passports at Berlin, and the Prussian Minister at Munich has been recalled. The Bavarian army will probably be at once joined by that of Austria, and will advance into Saxony. It is evident, therefore, that the Prussians, in spite of their early successes, have no light work before them. The armies of the three minor kingdoms which will have joined the Austrians must amount to 100,000 men, and though it is now said that the Austrians, having had to detach considerable reinforcements to Italy, are not as strong on the Bohemian frontier as they were supposed to be, yet their perfect discipline, and the genius of their General, will make them a formidable enemy.

On the other hand, Italy is preparing a very important diversion. An army of 300,000, including volunteers, is ready to be directed against the Austrian forces in Venetia. A navy of considerable strength will coöperate against Venice. The Italian declaration of hostilities may be expected every hour, if, indeed, it has not been made. *In another week Central Europe will be wrapped in a war extending from the ocean to the Adriatic—a war which will change the boundaries of States, and finally destroy all that remains of the Treaties of Vienna.*

Commencement of the Campaign in Italy—Probable Offensive and Military Operations.

From the London Times, June 20.

Faithful to his engagements, the King of Italy formally committed himself to an open declaration of hostilities against Austria on the 18th. He had been for some time at the headquarters of his army at Piacenza, but was said to have moved to some spot nearer the border and more favorable for immediate action. The King's household suite have left Florence and joined His Majesty at the camp. The campaign in North Italy may be looked upon as fairly commenced. By what deeds of arms such a campaign may be signalized at the outset it would be idle to speculate. As Austria is unlikely to begin operations south of the Alps till something decisive has been achieved in Silesia or Saxony, it is natural to presume that it will be for VICTOR IMANUEL to take the offensive. Indeed, independent of the great danger of venturing within the dread circle of Austria's strongholds, the very magnitude of the events now in progress on the Elbe and the Oder would seem to suggest to the Italian Monarch a cautious and expectant attitude. It would seem but natural on his part to shape his course in conformity with the intelligence that may reach him from Germany, especially as the extreme arduousness of his undertaking might well justify any amount of delay and circumspection. But it is not in the present temper of the Italians, nor in the character of their King, to listen to prudential counsels. The hour which they have been longing for so many years has at last struck. Their foe is before them, and something they must needs attempt, whether their task is within compass of human means or whether it is simply impossible.

The campaign about to open in North Italy may be expected to differ on many essential points from the war waged on the same ground by the first BONAPARTE in 1796, and from those undertaken by CHARLES ALBERT in 1848 and NAPOLEON III. in 1859. In all former encounters Austria was only vulnerable on her western frontier of the Ticino. On being forced from that line, she fell back on those of the Adda, the Oglio and the Chiese, till the contest was brought to the Mincio. South of the Po, from the Trebbia to the Adriatic, Austria had only devoted and dependent allies, and on their territories, since 1815, she had her garrisons at Piacenza, Ferrara and Comacchio, the outworks of the Quadrilateral, on the right bank of the great river. It is true that on a first onset the plain of Milan was easily overrun, and the invader, by pushing forward across the Po on Parma, Modena and Bologna, might come up to the Quadrilateral from the south no less than from the west. But in the present instance the war begins where it was wont to terminate, on the west at the Mincio, on the south at the Po, where the Italians not only have in their hands Piacenza and all the former strongholds of Austria, but turn against her all the resources no less of the Æmilia than of all the southern regions of the Peninsula.

At the time of the hastily patched-up peace of Villafranca, the King of Sardinia, although he came off the winner of one of the richest provinces in the world, found himself at the head of a State much weaker in a military point of view than the one he had before; not only had his borders shrunk back in Savoy and Nice, but even on the side of Austria he had no longer such a line of defence as the Ticino formerly constituted. The frontier of the Mincio was traced entirely in the interests of Austria, and no engineering contrivance could ever oppose aught else but stout men's breasts against an Imperial force issuing from Peschiera and Mantua, and scouring the open plain up to Milan. The annexation of 1860, by adding the Duchies of Parma and Modena, as well as the Legations, to the monarchy of VICTOR IMANUEL, gave the Italians nearly—but not quite—the whole of the southern bank of the Po, enabling them to keep their foe in check on the west by threatening him from the south. *By a strange oversight, however, which men imputed less to ignorance than to malice on the part of the French negotiators, the Po was not made throughout its course from Piacenza to the sea the line of demarcation between the two hostile States*; for the Austrians still retain on the right side those three districts of Gonzaga, Revere, and Sermide, the old Cispadane dependencies of the Duchy of Mantua, which place in their hands for several miles both banks of the river; *while the Italians can only cross by throwing bridges over the broad stream under the enemy's cannon.*

The campaign of 1866 in North Italy is therefore not likely to be limited to the Mincio. Indeed, it is more probably on the Po that the tug of war is to come. Should the Austrians take the initiative, they would have little to gain by ravaging Lombardy, and even humbling Milan; for the Italians also, as their enemies know, have on the west a little Quadrilateral of their own at Piacenza, Cremona, Pizzighet one and Pavia, to the rear of which are the old Piedmontese fortresses of Casale and Alessandria, from any of which points an Austrian army advancing beyond Milan would be taken in flank. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that the Austrians would rather carry the war across the Po to the south, where the contest would soon be brought to the walls of Bologna, a city which for the last six years the gold of Italy and the genius of MENABREA have been turning into a vast citidel or entrenched camp of first-rate importance, and which must needs become the basis of the principal operations of the Italian army. Should Austria, however, as we anticipate, resolve upon awaiting her enemies within her own lines, it seems reasonable to expect that the Italians for their own part would not venture upon more than a reconnoissance on the Mincio, and that their main effort would be made in front of Bologna, on the line of the Po between the Quadrilateral and the City of Venice. We hear, indeed, that the Austrians have almost abandoned the territory of Rovigo, as being placed too far beyond their line of defence. Not only are Ferrara, Ravenna and Comacchio at the present day in Italian hands, but the two former cities have, by means of railways, been made, as it were, one with Bologna, which, on the other hand, is the centre of all Lombard, Æmilian and Tuscan lines.

By crossing the Po at Ponte Logoscuro, where a large body of pioneers and a bridge equipage had already been sent on the 12th, or at some other point to the east or west, and advancing on Rovigo and Monselice toward Padua, an Italian army would find itself between the garrisons of the Quadrilateral on the left, and such forces as may be concentrated at Venice on the right. Such an army should be mustered up in sufficient strength to enable it to mask the strong places on one side, while it turns its main efforts against the other. Were it to venture on an onset on Venice, it would naturally rely on the coöperation of the Italian fleet, which, it is said, with 1,322 guns and 26,088 men, has been assembled on the waters of Taranto under PERSANO. Should preference be given to an attack on Legnago and Verona, a diversion might be made on the west by a simultaneous effort against Peschiera and Mantua. It is well to bear in mind, meanwhile, that the fortresses on the Adige, and especially Legnago, are said to present less insuperable difficulties than those on the Mincio, as the great strength of Austria in that region, after all, always lies in the unapproachable lake city, Mantua. In all these attempts, which would certainly test the bravery and endurance of the Italian soldiery to the utmost, the army would be efficiently aided by the desultory movements of the volunteers, who could either harass the garrisons of the Quadrilateral by bold descents from their Alpine fastness, or aid in the taking of Venice by landings at the mouth of the lagunes.

Thus the campaign, which, on former occasions, proceeded from west to east, would at this present juncture move from south to north, and the conflict would be chiefly brought to the plains of Rovigo, Este, Vicenza and Padua, a comparatively untried battle-field no less to the Austrians than to their foes.

The Ambition of Prussia—Plots for Territorial Aggrandizement.

From the London Times, June 20.

If the reader will look at a map of Europe, he will at once recognize the justice of the simile by which Prussia, in territorial configuration, has been compared to a spread eagle. The old provinces of Eastern Prussia form the right wing of the bird; the electoral territory of Bradenburg gives the back, and Silesia, of which Mr. CARLYLE has lately written so copiously, makes a very good tail. But the image, though really not very fanciful, is defective in two rather essential particulars. The left wing of the bird is separated from the body, and it has no head or beak. The Rhenish Provinces in the West would form an excellent counterpart to the provinces of Old Prussia in the East, but Hanover, Brunswick and Hesse Cassel are interposed between this wing and the body of the monarchy, and the access is only by military roads secured by treaty. In the North or on the Baltic the case is worse. The eagle is there seen to be headless, but a little closer attention will presently show where the head should be. It would fall exactly on the territories of Schleswig and Holstein, lately torn from Denmark. There would still be the little State of Mecklenburg cutting right across the neck, but that, if Holstein were once acquired, would very soon follow, as Prussia well knows and Austria perfectly understands. For years past, therefore, the ambition of Prussia has been directed to one immediate object—the acquisition of the Danish Duchies.

The beginning of the plot was a concerted ferment among the smaller States of the Confederation upon the questions of Schleswig. Holstein was certainly Germanic territory, Schleswig as certainly was not; but, upon the pretence that Schleswig and Holstein were indissolubly united, it was sought to apply to Schleswig all the arguments applied to Holstein. These arguments were to the effect that the King of Denmark, who was lawful Duke of Holstein, treated his German subjects in the Duchy unjustly, and meditated the incorporation of the people with the population of Denmark proper. Against this consummation the Germans rebelled, until at length the plot was brought to the point of a Federal execution against the Danish King. The troops of the Confederation entered Holstein in the presumed interests of their German brethren, and then occurred the catastrophe. Prussia instantly seized the long-coveted opportunity, drove the Federal troops from the scene, and occupied the Duchies herself, Austria sharing the work with her. This done, it remained only for Prussia to get rid of Austria, and the conquest would be complete.

The policy of Prussia has been uniform and transparent from that time to this, absolutely unscrupulous, but perfectly consistent. She had got the Duchies in her own hands, occupied by her own troops, and she never intended to quit them. She had, to be sure, a co-possessor, who first took all the country in common with her, and then took half of it and left half, Holstein against Schleswig, but this seemed of no great moment. Austria could not maintain this joint occupation indefinitely. It was all out of her way, and, sooner or later, she must go, when Prussia would be left, according to her expectation and designs, in sole possession. Truly enough, therefore, she might declare that she never intended to fight for the Duchies, or to decide the question by arms. She had no need to do so; it was not her game. She meant to hold on, knowing that Austria could not do the same, and in the meantime she consolidated her own establishment in the Duchies while she openly treated the Austrian establishment with indifference as accidental and temporary.

Austria took alarm at this aggrandizement of Prussia by the annexation of the Duchies, to be followed in due course by the absorption of Mecklenburg, and of the States now interposed between the Rhenish wing and the body of the kingdom. This would disturb the balance of power in the Confederation, and she armed to prevent it. As it happens, she could do so by lawful means, for she had only to make appeal to the Diet, and the question would be decided against her adversary. The point finally raised against the poor King of Denmark touched the right of succession in the Duchies, but this right was certainly not Prussia's, and so long as it was not Prussia's it signified little to Austria in whose favor it might be given. But though this ought, in theory, to have settled the question, there were obvious difficulties in the way. Prussia pleaded the previous complicity of Austria, and demurred to the authority of the Diet on a question which she and Austria had formally agreed to withdraw from its decision. She insisted upon having the settlement with Austria alone, knowing that on this ground she possessed the advantage of being able to wait. She refused the only terms which Austria would accept—that is, compensation in territory; and she offered only terms which Austria refused—namely indemnity in money. But she could afford to let the affair drag on, for, upon the safe presumption that the Austrians must retire from the Duchies some day or other, it mattered little whether the day came earlier or later. Austria, however, could not so wait, and thus the quarrel came to a crisis. In the end the whole matter was consummated by a declaration of Prussia that, in consequence of a decision of the Diet unfavorable to herself, she considered the Germanic Confederation as dissolved, and relied upon arms alone—a very practical commentary upon the value of law and arbitration when opposed to the ambitious resolutions of powerful and confident States

The Invasion of Saxony.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 18.

The Prussians have invaded Saxony from three quarters simultaneously. First, they have entered from Silesia on the east, making the frontier town of Görlitz their base of operations, and seized Lobau, a town on the high road to Dresden through Bautzen, (where NAPOLEON defeated the Russians and Prussians in 1813,) and about forty-five miles from the capital. From Lobau another road runs south to Zittau, on the frontier of Bohemia, here divided from Saxony by the Riesen Gebirge. The Prussians have also seized Zittau with the obvious intention of checking the Austrians from rushing down these mountains, seizing the great road from Görlitz to Dresden, and thus cutting off the Prussian communications with Silesia. Secondly, they have invaded from the north, ascending the line of the Elbe from their base at Torgau, and have seized Strehla, only 35 miles from Dresden along the Elbe, and through Riesa and Meissen. The assertion of the *Moniteur* that they had reached Meissen on Saturday was probably premature. The Saxons accordingly tore up the Riesa railway, with the view of impeding this descent on Dresden. Thirdly, they have invaded from Halle and Skeuditz on the west, and are now probably in Leipsic.

By these three simultaneous movements, two propositions are made clear: First, that as the three positions thus taken up lead from opposite frontiers to the capital, the Prussians intended to overrun all Saxony and concentrate their forces at Dresden; and, secondly, that they relied on being able to effect this concentration before Marshal BENEDEK could come to the relief of the Saxons. There never, perhaps, was a great military movement the complete success or absolute failure of which depended so much on a calculation of days and even hours. Assuming that the Austrian General wished to prevent Dresden from falling into the hands of the enemy, it would be simply a race which could get there first. Much depended on the tactics of the Saxon army. They are 25,000 strong, and though quite unable to meet the Prussians in a general action in the field, they might (especially if well supported by cavalry, which the Saxon army has always been), nevertheless, have impeded their advance, though at the cost of being, of course, driven before the enemy. Ten thousand men placed on each of the two routes from which Dresden is most nearly threatened could hardly have failed to delay the Prussian advance. The Saxon army was lately described as concentrated on the Elbe, between Dresden and Meissen, and, therefore, on the route of the Prussian advance from Strehla.

They have now changed their position and tactics, abandoned Dresden, and though described as retreating into Bohemia, have probably taken up a strong position in Saxon Switzerland in advance of their allies. The invasion from the west evidently took them by surprise, and if they were unable to defend the road from Dresden to Bautzen they would have been taken by the Prussians in reverse, and their communications with Königstein and Bohemia would have been cut off.

It is understood that the Prussian military authorities have made no secret of the importance they attach to the possession of Dresden as a base of operations against the Austrians. Since the latter have not been quick enough to prevent the Prussians from taking it, they will probably yet have to drive them out; and we may look forward in that event to another great battle before Dresden.

The Movements of Garibaldi.

The Italian correspondent of the London *Daily News* describes the progress of GARIBALDI:

"GARIBALDI arrived at Como in the afternoon of the 11th ult. He reached Genoa from Caprera at 1 o'clock on the previous night, and started thence at 5 A. M. for Milan and Como. His journey along this route was more then a triumphal progress. Not only were the cities through which he passed decked out as on occasions of the greatest high days and solemnities; not only did the authorities of all kinds come forth to welcome him and escort him from frontier to frontier of their respective territories, but the entire body of the people thronged from all the neighboring country to the sides of the line, to cheer and bid him God speed on his errand.

The reception at Lecco on the 13th, was, if possible, even more enthusiastic than that accorded to him two days before at Como. When the steamer was still fully a quarter of a mile from the shore, and the assembled populace could as yet have received no positive assurance that GARIBALDI was on board, a great cheer was raised on faith, and continued without interruption till he reached the landing-place. All along the quay, which was lined by the Third Regiment of Volunteers, the wildest enthusiasm reigned, and as GARIBALDI stepped ashore flowers were showered down upon him from every window and balcony which commanded the approach to the steamer.

At the close of the march-past in the morning, which GARIBALDI witnessed from the balcony of the principal hotel, he addressed a few words to the assembled volunteers. 'Do you know,' said he, 'that in this world everything is governed by chance? The sailor who ventures out to sea may be either dashed to pieces against the rocks, or may find a treasure in the midst of the deep. As for you, you are a lucky generation. Do you understand me? While your fathers lived in hopeless bondage to the yoke of the stranger, it is your destiny to drive the foreigner from the soil of Italy. You are a lucky nation, and I most lucky to belong to you still. There is an organized army, and there are ranks like yours, where I see before me one wearing a cap, another a cylinder hat, a third a pocket-hankerchief tied round his head. Well, we will do somethind, won't we? *Faremo quatche cosa non è vero!*

With these words, which drew forth a burst of applause, GARIBALDI concluded; and, withdrawing into the recesses of the hotel, was seen no more for six hours, during which he was chiefly employed in transacting business with Col. BRUZZESI and his subordinate officers. In the mean time the mob and volunteers alike had been manifesting somewhat noisily their impatience at GARIBALDI's prolonged disappearance; and so, when he showed himself at the balcony for a few minutes, before his final departure, the General took occasion to administer a quiet rebuke, reminding the volunteers that nothing was to be achieved without discipline, he added, somewhat bluntly, 'and whatever you do, don't take every possible occasion of making these demonstrations.'

The enthusiasm displayed everywhere during GARIBALDI's return to Como, was quite indescribable.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RUSKIN'S LAST WORK.

THE CROWN OF WILD OLIVE. Three Lectures on Work, Traffic and War. By John Ruskin, M. A. New-York: John Wiley & Son.

A brief review of this volume, lately copied into the columns of the Times from the *Saturday Review*, has already given our readers a glimpse at the leading characteristics of the work; but Mr. Ruskin's writings are so full of fresh and striking thoughts, expressed so forcibly and energetically, that even those who do not agree with him—and very few would be willing to indorse all the eccentricities of the distinguished author—are as anxious as his avowed admirers to know precisely what he says. *The Crown of Wild Olive*, as the supplementary title indicates, consists of three lectures on Work, Traffic and War. Why Mr. Ruskin selected this novel title the preface to the lectures explains thus:

"The heathen knew that life brought its contest, but they expected from it also the crown of all contest. No proud one! no jeweled circlet flaming through Heaven above the height of the unmerited throne; only some few leaves of wild olive, cool to the tired brow, through a few years of peace. It should have been of gold, they thought; but Jupiter was poor. This was the best the god could give them. Seeking a greater than this, they had known it a mockery. Not in war, not in wealth, not in tyranny, was there any happiness to be found for them—only in kindly peace, fruitful and free. The wreath was to be of *wild* olive, mark you—the tree that grows carelessly, tufting the rocks with no vivid bloom, no verdure of branch; only with soft snow of blossom, and scarcely fulfilled fruit, mixed with gray leaf and thorn-set stem; no fastening of diadem for you but with such sharp embroidery! But this, such as it is, you may win while yet you live; type of gray honor and sweet rest."

In this preface, too, Mr. Ruskin thus defines the policy which he has followed in his writings and lectures, and at the same time gives us a partial glimpse at his own religious belief. He writes:

"For I do not now speak, nor have I ever spoken, since the time of first forward youth, in any proselyting temper, as desiring to persuade any one of what, in such matters, I thought myself; but, whomsoever I venture to address, I take for the time his creed as I find it, and endeavor to push it into such vital fruit as it seems capable of. Thus, it is a creed with a great part of the existing English people that they are in possession of a book which tells them, straight from the lips of God, all they ought to do, and need to know. I have read that book, with as much care as most of them, for some forty years; and am thankful that, on those who trust it, I can press its pleadings. My endeavor has been uniformly to make them trust it more deeply than they do; trust it, not in their own favorite verses only, but in the sum of all; trust it not as a fetish or talisman, which they are to be saved by daily repetitions of; but as a Captain's order, to be heard and obeyed at their peril. I was always encouraged by supposing my hearers to hold such belief."

The first of the lectures, that on "Work," was delivered before the Workingmen's Institute at Camberwell. After some preliminary remarks to the workingmen he thus draws some distinctions by which his audience might have profited:

"For indeed the fact is, that there are idle poor and idle rich; and there are busy poor and busy rich. Many a beggar is as lazy as if he had ten thousand a year; and many a man of large fortune is busier than his errand-boy, and never would think of stopping in the street to play marbles. So that, in a large view, the distinction between workers and idlers as between knaves and honest men, runs through the very heart and innermost economies of men of all ranks and in all positions. There is a working class—strong and happy—among both rich and poor; there is an idle class—weak, wicked and miserable—among both rich and poor. And the worst of the misunderstandings arising between the two orders come of the unlucky fact that the wise of one class habitually contemplate the foolish of the other. If the busy rich people watched and rebuked the idle rich people, all would be right; and if the busy poor people watched and rebuked the idle poor people, all would be right. But each class has a tendency to look for the faults of the other. A hard-working man of property is particularly offended by an idle beggar; and an orderly, but poor, workman is naturally intolerant of the licentious luxury of the rich."

He then bluntly tells his hearers that "none but the dissolute among the poor look down upon the rich as their natural enemies, or desire to pillage their homes, and divide their property. None but the dissolute among the rich speak in opprobrious terms of the vices and follies of the poor." He puts the idle people out of his thoughts as "nuisances," and next draws four distinctions, which form the foundation of his discourse, thus:

"1. Between those who work, and those who play.
2. Between those who produce the means of life, and those who consume them.
3. Between those who work with the head, and those who work with the hand.
4. Between those who work wisely, and who work foolishly."

Without attempting to follow Mr. Ruskin's line of thought, we extract several of the more striking passages of the discourse. Here is one, for instance:

"The first of all English games is making money. That is an all-absorbing game; and we knock each other down oftener in playing at that than at football, or any other roughest sport; and it is absolutely without purpose; no one who engages heartily in that game ever knows why. Ask a great money-maker what he wants to do with his money—he never knows. He doesn't make it to do anything with it. He gets it only that he may get it. 'What will you make of what you have got?' you ask. 'Well, I'll get more,' he says. Just as, at cricket, you get more runs. There's no use in the runs, but to get more of them than other people is the game. And there's no use in the money, but to have more of it than other people is the game. So all that great foul City of London there—rattling, growling, smoking, stinking—a ghastly heap of fermenting brickwork, pouring out poison at every pore—you fancy it is a city of work? Not a street of it! It is a great city of play; very nasty play, and very hard play, but still play. It is only Lord's cricket-ground without the turf—a huge billiard-table without the cloth, and with pockets as deep as the bottomless pit, but mainly a billiard-table, after all."

This is the way in which he accounts for the treachery of Judas Iscariot:

"Stupidity is always the basis of the Judas bargain. We do great injustice to Iscariot, in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money-lover, and, like all money-lovers, didn't understand Christ; couldn't make out the worth of Him or meaning of Him. He didn't want Him to be killed. He was horror-struck when he found that Christ would be killed; threw his money away instantly, and hanged himself. How many of our present money-seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever was killed? But Judas was a common, selfish, muddle-headed, pilfering fellow; his hand always in the bag of the poor, not caring for them. He didn't understand Christ, yet believed in Him, much more than most of us do; had seen Him do miracles, thought He was quite strong enough to shift for Himself, and he, Judas, might as well make his own little bye-perquisites out of the affair. Christ would come out of it well enough, and he have his thirty pieces. Now, that is the money-seeker's idea, all over the world. He doesn't hate Christ, but can't understand Him—doesn't care for Him—sees no good in that benevolent business; makes his own little job out of it at all events, come what will."

Would Mr. Ruskin be willing to gauge the value of his own writings by the standard he sets up in this passage—esteeming them of less real value the more money he received for them? He says:

"People, as a rule, only pay for being amused or being cheated, not for being served. Five thousand a year to your talker, and a shilling a day to your fighter, digger and thinker, is the rule. None of the best head-work in art, literature or science is ever paid for. How much do you think Homer got for his Iliad? or Dante for his Paradise?—only bitter bread and salt, and going up and down other people's stairs. In science, the man who discovered the telescope, and first saw heaven, was paid with a dungeon; the man who invented the microscope, and first saw earth, died of starvation, driven from his home; it is indeed very clear that God means all thoroughly good work and talk to be done for nothing. Baruch, the scribe, did not get a penny a line for writing Jeremiah's second roll for him, I fancy; and St. Stephen did not get bishops' pay for that long sermon of his to the Pharisees, nothing but stones. For indeed that is the world-father's proper payment."

The lecture on Traffic was delivered at the dedication of the Town Hall, Bradford. It does not abound in so many striking passages as either of the other discourses, but the following, which might, perhaps, more appropriately have been introduced in the lecture on War, illustrates some of Mr. Ruskin's peculiarities of thought. He addresses his hearers thus:

"Suppose, instead of being now sent for by you, I had been sent for by some private gentlemen, living in a suburban house, with his garden separated only by a fruit-wall from his next door neighbor's, and he had called me to consult with him on the furnishing of his drawing-room. I begin looking about me, and find the walls rather bare. I think such and such a paper might be desirable; perhaps a little fresco here and there on the ceiling; a damask curtain or so at the windows.' 'Ah,' says my employer, 'damask curtains, indeed! That's all very fine; but you know I can't afford that kind of thing just now.' 'Yet the world credits you with a splendid income.' 'Ah, yes,' says my friend; 'but do you know, at present I am obliged to spend it nearly all in steel-traps?' 'Steel-traps! for whom?' 'Why, for that fellow on the other side the wall, you know; we're very good friends, capital friends; but we are obliged to keep our traps set on both sides of the wall; we could not possibly keep on friendly terms without them, and our spring-guns. The worst of it is, we are both clever fellows enough; and there's never a day passes that we don't find out a new trap, or a new gunbarrel, or something; we spend about fifteen millions a year each in our traps, take it all together; and I don't see how we're to do with less.' A highly comic state of life for two private gentlemen! but for two nations, it seems to me, not wholly comic? Bedlam would be comic, perhaps, if there were only one madman in it; and your Christmas pantomime is comic, when there is only one clown in it; but when the whole world turns clown, and paints itself red with its own heart's blood instead of vermilion, it is something else than comic, I think."

Mr. Ruskin very appropriately selected "war" as the topic upon which to address the students at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He declares that he would much rather have his hearers "ride war horses than back race horses," and that he would rather "have them slay their neighbors than cheat them." Then he justifies war as follows:

"The great justification of this game is that it truly, when well played, determines who is the best man—who is the highest bred, the most self-denying, the most fearless, the coolest of nerve, the swiftest of eye and hand. You cannot test these qualities wholly, unless there is a clear possibility of the struggle's ending in death. It is only in the fronting of that condition that the full trial of the man, soul and body, comes out. You may go to your game of wickets, or of hurdles, or of cards, and any knavery that is in you may stay unchallenged all the while. But if the play may be ended at any moment by a lance-thrust, a man will probably make up his accounts a little before he enters it. Whatever is rotten and evil in him will weaken his hand more in holding a sword hilt, than in balancing a billard cue; and on the whole, the habit of living lightly hearted, in daily presence of death, always has had, and must have, a tendency both to the making and testing of honest men. But for the final testing, observe, you must make the issue of battle strictly dependent on fineness of frame and firmness of hand. You must not make it the question which of the combatants has the longest gun, or which has got behind the biggest tree, or which has the wind in his face, or which has gunpowder made by the best chemists, or iron smelted with the best coal, or the angriest mob at his back. Decide your battle, whether of nations, or individuals, or those terms—and you have only multiplied confusion, and added slaughter to iniquity. But decide your battle by pure trial which has the strongest arm and steadiest heart—and you have gone far to decide a great many matters beside, and to decide them rightly."

Looking at matters in this light, Mr. Ruskin declares "modern war—scientific war," to be "worse even than the savage's poisoned arrow." The following paragraph indicates clearly enough which party had Mr. Ruskin's sympathies in our recent contest:

"What Christian war is, preached by Christian ministers, let any one tell you who saw the sacred crowning, and heard the sacred flute-playing, and was inspired and sanctified by the divinely-measured and musical language of any North American regiment preparing for its charge. And what is the relative cost of life in pagan and Christian wars, let this one fact tell you: The Spartans won the decisive battle of Corinth with the loss of eight men; the victors at indecisive Gettysburgh confess to the loss of 30,000."

The last passage in this lecture shows to what absurd lengths Mr. Ruskin pushes his theories. Addressing the women in his audience he said:

"And now, but one word more. You may wonder, perhaps, that I have spoken all this night in praise of war. Yet, truly, if it might be, I, for one, would fain join in the cadence of hammer-strokes that should beat swords into plowshares; and that this cannot be, is not the fault of us men. It is your fault. Wholly yours. Only by your command, or by your permission, can any contest take place among us. And the real, final reason for all the poverty, misery and rage of battle throughout Europe is simply that you women, however good, however religious, however self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too selfish and too thoughtless to take pains for any creature out of your own immediate circles. You fancy that you are sorry for the pain of others. Now I just tell you this, that if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses, and ravaging peasants' fields, merely broke the china upon your own drawing-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week. I tell you more, that at whatever moment you choose to put a period to war, you could do it with less trouble than you take any day to go out to dinner. You know, or at least you might know if you would think, that every battle you hear of has made many widows and orphans. We have, none of us, heart enough truly to mourn with these. But at least we might put on the outer symbols of mourning with them. Let but every Christian lady, who has conscience toward God, vow that she will mourn, at least outwardly, for His killed creatures. Your praying is useless, and your churchgoing mere mockery of God, if you have not plain obedience in you enough for this. Let every lady in the upper classes of civilized Europe simply vow that, while any cruel war proceeds, she will wear black—a mute's black—with no jewel, no ornament, no excuse for, or evasion into, prettiness. I tell you again, no war would last a week."

LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY, DELIVERED IN OXFORD, 1859-61. By Goldwin Smith, M. A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. To which is added a lecture delivered before the New-York Historical Society, in December, 1864, on "The University of Oxford." New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.

Our gratification at the republication of these lectures by the eminent Oxford Professor of History is expressed by our surprise that they have not been reprinted before. We have long known them in the English edition as a series of the best written and most timely discourses upon the philosophy of history which we have in the language. They are not, it is true, formal or stately discourses upon this now most important theme, but they are all the more readable for being familiar in their style and natural in the development of their subject. The first is the inaugural lecture delivered at the introduction of the author to the chair of Modern History, made sacred and memorable by the fact that it was once filled by the lamented Dr. Arnold. This lecture is especially interesting from the many ingenious remarks in which it abounds in respect to the necessity for adapting the course of studies at Oxford to the changing aspects of English society, and also for the wholesome lessons which it reads to the higher and educated classes in respect to the peculiar obligations which press upon them from these inevitable changes. It contains in effect a subtle argument for liberalizing the whole course of education in the most ancient and scholastic of the English universities. The second paper in the volume—the first Lecture on the Study of History—is a discussion of the question whether history is governed by necessary laws, in which the author takes the strongest ground in the negative. His aim is to analyze and refute the philosophical system of Comte upon this subject, and he does it with great clearness and success. The third paper and the second lecture is a vindication and assertion, on strictly scientific grounds, of the doctrine of man's moral responsibility, a doctrine which many modern historians seem disposed to deny from its supposed incompatibility with the prevalence of necessary laws in the development of the individual of the race, and with the unquestioned fact that the moral code is itself subject to a certain law of development and progress. This lecture contains some profound observations upon the nature of ethical truth—as being in its essential principles identical and unchanging and in its outward applications adaptive and progressive. This analysis shows—which some other of his writings abundantly attest—that the author has reflected profoundly upon ethical and metaphysical truth. These two principal lectures are followed in a fourth paper by a sort of appendix, which discusses some supposed consequences of the doctrine of historical progress, in which the question is argued whether Christianity has been superseded or outgrown under the new historical criticism. The author here avails himself of the opportunity to vindicate Christianity as supernatural and perpetual, against the new and subtle forms in which it is assailed on the ground of historical criticism and philosophy. This paper aside from its direct bearing upon its appropriate theme is by the illustrations which it contains, and the separate thoughts which it embodies—perhaps, of the most interesting of all the essays in this volume. This is followed by a vindication of the doctrine of moral freedom against some strictures in the Westminster *Review*, which is marked by the ability and spirit, as well as the calmness and candor which Prof. Smith always exhibits. A lecture on the foundation of the American Colonies, proves by its insight into the principles and development of the American system, that as long as the author remains in his chair at Oxford, there is no special occasion for founding another chair, devoted to American affairs in order that our people and institutions may have in that University an intelligent expounder and defender. The lecture delivered in New-York, by Prof. Smith, upon the University of Oxford, will be valued by very many for the information which it contains from one competent to give it, as well as because it will be a souvenir of the pleasant impression which he made upon those who met him in public or private.

The volume is very timely as an intelligent and earnest argument against that confident, not to say arrogant, school of philosophers to which Compte first gave form and authority in modern times, and which is represented in England by Mill, Buckle and Spencer, and in this country by Prof. Draper. This school is likely to gain great influence with us from its liberal sympathies, its ardent devotion to the physical sciences, and its energetic effrontery in defying the traditions of Ethical and Christian truth. This philosophy is combatted by Goldwin Smith in its chosen field of historical investigation and historical philosophy, with great thoroughness and in a truly liberal spirit by a scholar who is no bigot, who is himself liberal in all his sympathies and thoroughly fair in his appreciation and treatment of his antagonists. He writes profoundly, yet not learnedly; he analyzes with subtlety, yet with no affectation of scholastic terminology and metaphysical skill. His style is itself a model of directness, quietness and force, and all that he writes is worth reading for its pure English diction. He deserves well of the American people for his noble interest in and defence of us in the hour of our trial. We could wish to see his other writings collected and published. One, above all others, perhaps the ablest and most effective which he has written, would just now be of the greatest interest and importance. His lectures on the government of Ireland by England would, if republished now, explain to the satisfaction of all candid readers, the secret of the perpetual discontent and inextinguishable hate of the Irish people toward the English Government. It might also read some useful lessons in respect to the policy of our own National Government in our crisis of reconstruction.

LIFE AND TIMES OF ANDREW JOHNSON. Written from a National Standpoint. By a National Man. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The author of this volume prefers to let the manner in which he has done his work speak for itself, and he therefore withholds his name from the public. Many will, for this reason, be all the more curious to know what he has to say, since they will take it for granted that such reticence is only attributable to the fear that his name is so well known that it might prejudice the cause he pleads. The title describes very fully the object that he had in view in adding another to the numerous biographies of President Johnson. He is a warm admirer of the man and an enthusiastic indorser of his policy, and in the preface he declares that his "purpose is to calm and compose any anxiety or apprehension, in either section, as to the difficulties which beset the future, by affording an assurance that in Mr. Johnson we have a man for President whose whole public life has been uniform and consistent in sustaining and upholding the great principles of constitutional liberty, based, as they are, on the rights of the people. His further purpose is to warn Mr. Johnson's friends to be on their guard against the machinations of faction; to avoid all conflicts, except in self-defence; but still to be prepared to defend him when unjustly assailed, and in defending him to defend the cause of free government and a restored Union, with which his name will be identified to the latest posterity." The writer sketches Mr. Johnson's early life, and follows him step by step throughout his political career, all the time keeping in view the purpose to which he addresses himself as defined in the extract from the preface quoted above. His style is easy, flowing and agreeable, and occasionally almost eloquent. At the same time it never becomes denunciatory, and in this respect might well be recommended as a model to some of our political writers, who are so intolerant of all opinions and views but their own.

WHAT IS THIS MYSTERY? A Novel by Miss M. E. Braddon, 8vo, pp 160. New-York: Hilton & Co.

"What is this mystery"—ay! what indeed? There is an Austrian Colonel in it who is Grand Master of the Black Brotherhood, which said fraternity is a sort of European bund of thieves, and embraces all ranks from peer to peasant; there is a duel; a marriage for money and the lady's flight with another; an abduction of an infant; a waking up in the night of its mother, who beholds a dreadful female about to murder her with a long, keen dagger (pronounce this *dadjer*, reader, in order to get at the flavor of the word) a "cup of cold pizen"—we beg pardon; a crystal goblet; a large number of gentlemen with masks, several hundred secret caves, chambers, "dummy" rooms and other such curiosities; a woman is walled alive up in a rock; a gentleman is rendered an idiot by the gentle process of administering a drug which "slowly rots away the brain of him that tastes it; and, most terrific of all, a member of the brotherhood who betrays his comrades is devoured by "an enormous tiger" upon a stage, with a cage "convaynient" and pit boxes and gallery in front, *à la* the palmy days of Diocletian, and other gentlemen of that ilk. The above are merely hints of what this amazing performance contains. We do not know whether it is a reprint of Miss Braddon's first or last book. If it is her first, its extreme absurdity is accounted for, and the plea of extreme youth may be accepted; if it is her last, she must have written it during a course of opiates, or else have given it out to some of the wholesale cheap novel-grinders with instructions to put in plenty of plot, and make it do for a play at the "Victoria" in London, or the "Bowery" in New-York.

THE WORKS OF RIGHT HONORABLE EDMUND BURKE. Revised Edition. Vol. XII. Boston Little, Brown & Co.

Every month brings us an additional volume of this superb edition of Burke's works. The seventh volume contains various speeches delivered in Parliament, by the great orator, between the years 1771 and 1792,—none of them, perhaps, of great interest to American readers at this late day, but all of value as illustrating the grasp of Burke's mind and his varied and exhaustive culture. We also have "an Essay toward an abridgment of the English history in three books." The narrative is so lucid and the facts are so clearly stated as to justify the regret sometimes expressed that Burke had not devoted himself to historical studies. Sufficient consolation for this, however, is to be found in the fact that if he had become a historian England would have been deprived of the fame of one of her greatest orators. As we have before remarked, this edition of Burke only needs a full index to make it the most complete ever published, and this, we trust, will be added when the series shall be completed.

GUIDE TO THE CENTRAL PARK. Illustrated. By T. Addison Richards. New-York: James Miller.

Our country cousins who do not understand the mysteries of the Mall and the Ramble will welcome this little guide-book, which tells very succinctly and clearly just what has been done and what is yet to be accomplished in the Central Park. The map given in connection with it is the same issued by Prang & Co., and only exhibits the improvements made as late as June, 1865. A number of engravings, some of them excessively shabby even for a cheap publication, accompany the letter-press. From the character of these illustrations we conclude that Mr. T. Addison Richards is responsible for the text of the work and not for the pictures.

POEMS. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gent." Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Miss Mulock's poems are abundantly worthy of finding a place in the tasteful blue and gold series published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. "Philip, My King," had a wide popularity at the time of its first publication, and the reader will at once recognize in this little volume many other sweet and touching poems which have at different times found their way into nearly every newspaper in this country as well as in England that has a "Poet's corner." No more conclusive proof than this could be given of the fact that Miss Mulock's poetry has struck the popular fancy nearly if not quite as effectively as her prose.

KATE MARSTONE; or, HAPPY HEARTS MAKE HAPPY HOMES. A Fireside Story. New-York: Carleton.

This volume contrasts very favorably with the general range of Mr. Carleton's publications. It is very far from being sensational. It is a narrative of school-girl life, written apparently by one who has not had a very wide literary experience. Nevertheless, the story is unambitiously told, and its general effect is healthful.

Miscellaneous.

—The announcement of the suspension of the *United States Service Magazine* (New-York, C. B. Richardson,) will be received with general regret. Under the able management of Professor Coppee, then of Col. Irwin, and finally of Dr. Martin, it had gained itself a name and reputation, and, as was generally supposed, a permanent position among the periodicals of the day; but its publisher believes that the close of the war and the disbandment of our armies does away with the necessity for a representative periodical of this class, and its career, therefore, closes with the end of the fifth volume. The leading article in this number is a sketch of Major-Gen. Meade, by Gouverneur Carr. It is exceedingly eulogistic, perhaps not any too much so, and gives a very clear and satisfactory *resume* of the record of the distinguished officer who led the Army of the Potomac a longer time and to more substantial victories than did any of its other commanders. It is well that the Magazine lived long enough to do Gen. Meade full justice. The steel engraving accompanying the sketch is the same as that given in *Swinton's History of the Army of the Potomac*, and is in every respect an admirable picture.

—*De Bow's Review* for July continues the publication of the editor's diary as entered up while the war was in progress. His jottings reveal nothing new. The report of the Committee sent from the Edgefield District of South Carolina to investigate the condition of affairs in Brazil with reference to the advisability of emigration thither, is given, and is decidedly favorable to the project. Among the other articles are "The Old and the New," "The Place British Americans Have Won in History," "The Future of South Carolina," &c.

—Miss Rossetti, sister of the artist, who has for a long time been one of the most popular poetical contributors to foreign periodicals, especially to *MacMillan's Magazine*, is about to be introduced to American readers under very favorable auspices. Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, will issue this week an American edition of her works, which is to be printed at the Riverside Press. Miss Rossetti is likely to rival Jean Ingelow in popularity, according to the jupgment of the most competent critics.

—The June number of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* contains its usual installment of interesting scientific intelligence in the shape of papers, original and selected, on miscellaneous topics. "Scientific Aerostation" is discussed in an article from the *London Mechanics' Magazine*, which also furnishes numerous other valuable selections. S. W. Robinson contributes an original and abstruse paper on "Jets of Water." Other timely articles make a valuable number of this periodical.

—*Blackwood* for June (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company,) opens with a forty-page poem, and blank verse at that, entitled "Genevra da Siena." Col. Heros Van Boercke brings to a close his romancings about "The Confederate War for Independence," of which he was such an immense part. Two or three political articles are marked by the well-known political bias of this old Tory organ.

—Mr. Carleton promises to do his part to keep up a good supply of Summer reading. He has in press a translation of Renan's *Apostles*; *The Memoirs of Junius Brutus Booth*, father of Edwin Booth; the fourth series of Walter Barrett's *Old Merchants of New-York*; and a volume of essays, by "Sentinel," entitled *Who Goes There?*

Books Received.

The New Physiognomy; or, Signs of Character. With more than one thousand illustrations. 8vo., pp. 768. New-York: Fowler & Wells.

The Albert Nyanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile's Sources. By Samuel White Baker. With maps, illustrations and portraits. 8vo., pp. 516. London: Macmillan & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Sermons Preached on Different Occasions During the Last Twenty Years. By Rev. Edward Meyrich Goulburn, D. D. 12mo, pp. 397. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Guide to the Central Park. Illustrated. By T. Addison Richards. 12mo, pp. 101. New-York: James Miller.

Kate Marstone; or, Happy Hearts Make Happy Homes: A fireside story. 12mo, pp. 303. New-York: Carleton.

Resources and Prospects of America: Ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865. By Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M. P. for Bristol. 12mo, pp. 40. New-York: Alexander Strahan & Co.

The Works of Right Honorable Edmund Burke. Revised Edition. Vol. VII. 8vo, pp. 488. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Poems. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. 16mo, pp. 260. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

NAVAL COMPETITION.

Trial of Vessels for the Naval Service—The Chief of the Engineering Bureau.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Over three years since the Navy Department determined to build six screw sloops of great size, with the finest models ever laid down for war craft, and supplied with machinery of the greatest magnitude ever put afloat—the *Great Eastern* excepted.

Of course the object in view is to achieve high speed without regard to cost.

Five of these vessels, the *Neshaming*, *Pompanoosuc*, *Wampanoag*, *Ammonoosuc* and one other not named, are to be furnished with engines designed by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, in accordance with his full stroke and other Blue Book theories.

But the sixth vessel, the *Madawaska*, is fitted with engines designed by an eminent civilian engineer, on principles long acknowledged throughout the engineering profession.

The idea of this procedure was to put these engines in direct competition with those planned by the Steam Bureau for the similar vessels.

To make the comparison as fair and exact as possible, the skillful Constructor of the Brooklyn Yard, Mr. Delano, was directed to build two of this class of vessel of precisely the same dimensions, model and materials. This duty he has performed in the most creditable manner. The result is the *Wampanoag* and *Madawaska*, two of the finest ships ever launched.

The *Wampanoag*, which is being fitted with the engines of the Steam Bureau, was launched and handed to the contractors of the engines over seven months before the *Madawaska*.

It is said, also, that the competing engines of the Steam Bureau were commenced some six months before those of the rival vessel. Notwithstanding which we find that, while the *Madawaska* was under steam some three months since, the engines of her competitor are so far behindhand that it is not probable they will be ready for the trial in less than six or eight months, at least. And when to this is added the time necessary to complete the work to be done after the engines are finished, it will be seen that this competition—which is not only the most important attempted in the navy, but which has cost the Government some $4,000,000—is delayed at least upward of a year, a time sufficient to render nugatory any benefit to the naval service which otherwise might result from this competition.

We need not search far for an explanation of this trifling with such important interests. That the Chief of the Steam Bureau must be confirmed by the Senate, or else vacate the office he has abused for the past five years, explains this otherwise mysterious business.

Should this competition turn against him and his "theories," the Bureau Chief feels that it will be all over with him; hence he cannot afford to run the risk. He is aware that if, perchance, he should be beaten, it would be a hopeless task to attempt a second time—and that, too, in the face of his recent exposure—to obtain the support of the Naval Committee by adroit misrepresentation.

This gentleman has good reason to fear this trial. The radical defects developed in the *Pensacola's* new engines on a trip of but a few hours' duration have shown him what may be expected from the larger engines in the *Wampanoag* class. It should be borne in mind that in this case he is not competing with an old and well-tried paddle-wheel engine, as he did with the *Winooski*, but he is competing with a large screw engine, not only of his own design, but on totally new and untried plans—a mighty difference.

When this legerdemain in avoiding competition is compared with the fairness and justice which characterized the recent competitive expansion trials between the *Constance*, *Octavia* and *Arethusa*, in the English navy, one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that something beside the public interests is the guiding star of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The means adopted to cause the defeat of this originally contemplated competition are not important. Suffice it to repeat that the Chief of the Steam Bureau's engines were commenced long before those of the competitive vessel, and will not be ready for the trial until nearly a year after they were under steam.

FAIR PLAY.

MURDER IN INDIANA.

A Man Murders a Woman, Shooting Her Five Times—He Beats and Tramples Her Under Foot, and then Sets Her Clothes on Fire.

From the Indianapolis Herald, June 25.

Edinburgh, Johnson County, Ind., June 22.

Editors Herald: This (Friday) morning about 9 o'clock a young man by the name of Peter Dittman, formerly a veteran soldier, went to the house of Mr. William Cash, who lives in the south part of the city, and on making inquiry for a Miss Martha Bennett, was told that the woman was in the house, when Dittman entered, and passing through the front room came to where Miss Bennett was sitting. Here a conversation commenced with the above-named persons, which in substance was this: Dittman requested Miss Bennett to take a walk with him, when she begged to be excused, stating that she had some washing to do. Here his demands became more peremptory, and Miss Bennett was seen to rise up and go toward Dittman (who it seems had threatened to kill her) and implore him in the most earnest manner not to do so, picturing to his memory how long she had loved him; how much she had sacrificed for him; friends, virtue, everything. At this moment, witness testified that he pushed her from him with his left hand, and, drawing a navy revolver, aimed it at her breast. She caught his arm and pushed it downward, the bullet passing through her thigh. Getting loose from her grasp, he again aimed at her breast, when she threw up her hand, and received the shot in the forearm. Rendered powerless, the murderer, without heeding her pleadings, went on with his hellish work. Aiming at her head, the ball took effect near the ear. The fourth struck above the left eye. The fifth passed through the right cheek. Here he stopped firing and commenced deliberately beating her with the revolver, and stamping her with his feet. Not yet having glutted his vengeance on the lifeless body, he deliberately set her clothing on fire.

It would be proper to state here that no person but Mrs. Cash and her little son were at home at the time, and Mrs. Cash's health was so delicate that it was some time before she could give the alarm for help. However, some ladies in the neighborhood came to her assistance, and succeeded in putting out the flames after her body had become sadly burned, and her appearance too horrible for description.

The murderer, after setting fire to her clothes, passed out of a back door, and proceeded to a liquor-saloon, kept by a Mr. Mike Maffit, where he returned the revolver borrowed from Mr. Maffit, and called for a glass of whisky, in which he was seen to take from his pocket a small package, the contents of which were emptied in the glass and drank; but an overdose of arsenic or poison often results in violent vomiting. Such was the case in this instance, and, after a few hours Pete Dittman was all right and fully realized the extent of the crime he had committed. He was arrested by the City Marshal, P. H. Hart, without any resistance or attempt to escape. A coroner's inquest was held over the body at 3 P. M., and a verdict in accordance with the hereinmentioned facts returned. The prisoner was then taken before Esquire Thompson, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. He was taken to Franklin this evening and placed in jail to await the further examination of the Court.

I must here state that I do not know enough of the history and character of these persons to justify me in making any statement further than that Dittman and Miss Bennett, or Mrs. McHarden—as it seems from the report that she had been previously married to a man by the name of McHarden—it appears had lived together for a long while as man and wife, when he became tired of her, went to Kansas, where she soon followed him. He changed places again, and she continued to follow. He then came to this place, where both have been raised from small children in the same family, and as brother and sister. Here ends this sad affair, which has in many respects no parallel in the annals of crime.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

A Ruined Girl Drowns Herself to Hide Her Shame—Her Mother and Seducer Witness the Act.

From the Manitowoc (Wis.) Pilot, June 22.

On Sunday evening, about the hour of 9 o'clock, a young girl named Wilhelmina Tage, aged nearly 16 years, jumped into the Manitowoc River and wilfully drowned herself, under circumstances the most appalling and lamentable.

Notice being given to Justice Sibree of the occurrence, he summoned a jury to make an inquest concerning the death of the deceased. The Justice and Jury immediately repaired to the house of the father of the deceased, where the following facts were developed on the inquest: Late in the afternoon of the day above-mentioned, three half-grown young men went to the vicinity of the deceased's home and enticed her and another girl to go to the small pines with them. The five went off together, but were followed at a short distance by two lads about 12 years of age each, and each brother to the girls. The lads kept on the track of the parties for some time, when one of the three above named came to them and offered them a trifle of money to go back. The little boys took the bribe and returned, and about the same time the girl, whose name is not mentioned above, returned to the home of the deceased, the latter refusing to go with her. It was now nearly dark, and the parents, anxious to preserve their child from further corruption and sin, went, together with the two lads and girl spoken of, in search of their wayward first-born. They searched for some time without success: but, after a time, a dog that went with the father dislodged the party from a pine thicket not far from the river. The father took after the young scoundrels; they and the girl ran in different directions. The mother encountered the girl near the road, where she took off her bonnet and threw it on the ground, and went straightway toward the river. Her mother called her to come back, but on she went. The two lads and the other girl tried to catch her but she kept in advance of them all, and, reaching the river bank, she went down the steep declivity in haste till she reached the water's edge, and there she stopped; deliberately took off her hoop skirt; took the net off her head and the comb out of her hair, and threw them on the ground. By this time the boys had gone down the bank, and had got within ten feet of her, but she forbade them coming near her at their peril. And just then, when the unhappy mother had reached the bank of the stream, with her eyes full upon her erring daughter, this rash, thoughtless, unfortunate girl, took one fearful, fatal leap into the deep, engulfing stream, and with a loud splash sank beneath the surface of the waters. The water closed over her, and nothing but the circle on the face of the stream indicated the place of the suicide. The father of the unfortunate girl arrived too late to be of any assistance. The body was not recovered till the next day about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, near the place where she jumped in.

The jury, in accordance with the above facts, brought in a verdict of willful suicide by drowning.

Antietam National Cemetery.

The Hagerstown *Herald* has the following account of a recent visit to the battle-field of Antietam and the National Cemetery located on a portion of the same:

As soon as the location and dimensions of the cemetery had been agreed upon, Dr. A. A. Biggs, the energetic President of the Board, was elected Superintendent, and the work of grading and digging the foundation for the wall was immediately begun. During the Winter the stones were quarried for the wall, and the lime was burned.

The sand used was dug from the bed of the Potomac River, and is of the very finest quality. The lime was burned at an expense of fifteen cents per bushel, which is less than half what it would have cost had it been purchased at the kilns.

The stones for the work are quarried about a quarter of a mile from the cemetery. They are taken out in large blocks, some of them eight feet in length. When dressed they present a smooth and beautiful surface. The granite for the coping or cap-stones of the wall is obtained from a quarry near Keedsville, and is brought to the ground ready dressed, in beautiful blocks, varying from five to ten feet in length. These cap-stones are two feet in breadth, eight inches in thickness, and beveled one inch on the upper side.

The enclosure is not a perfect square, although the four walls are nearly the same length, (seven hundred feet,) inclosing an area of nearly half a million square feet.

The wall facing to the north and east is finished. Owing to the grading, this is by far the highest and most expensive wall. In many places on the outside it is ten feet high. On the inside the wall is a uniform height of four feet. The wall next to the turnpike will be surmounted by an iron-railing. On this side is the main entrance.

The plots allotted to the several States have not yet been laid off. It is proposed to allow each State to erect whatever headstones or monuments over its dead it may choose. It is hoped that in this way a rivalry between the States may be promoted, and that they will vie with each other in beautifying the resting-places allotted to their fallen heroes.

In prosecuting the work, the Board of Trustees have been governed entirely by the funds appropriated by the States. An effort has been made to keep the expenses within the appropriations, and the strictest economy, consistent with the dignity and importance of the work, has been practised. It is a national monument, intended to mark the scenes of one of the nation's greatest triumphs, and to perpetuate the names and memories of her heroes, as well as a cemetery to hold their sacred ashes. Its walls and gates should, therefore, be strong, massive and enduring.

After the estimate of the entire cost had been made, the amount was levied on each State in proportion to the number of its dead buried on the field, and the appropriations asked for. Some of the States responded promptly, and voted the full amount; others responded in part, and some have as yet appropriated nothing. Thus far the work has been prosecuted with $10,000 received from the State of Maryland, $1,000 from Maine, $500 from West Virginia, and $500 from Rhode Island. About $26,000 have thus far been appropriated, only $12,000 of which have as yet been expended.

As soon as the wall and grading are completed, the work of removing the dead will be begun. Mr. Good, of Sharpsburgh, has a record of all that could be identified at the time of burial. Perhaps one-half of the graves marked with the name, company and regiment of the dead soldier; a still larger number with the regiment alone, and nearly all with the State to which the regiment belonged.

As we walked over the battle-field we saw the bones of a soldier that had been turned up by the plough-share. By referring to Mr. Good's register, it was ascertained that the soldier whose bones were bleaching in the rain and sunshine came from Wisconsin. We forbear to give the initials of his name, or his company and regiment. On reporting this matter to Dr. Biggs, a man was forthwith dispatched to replace the bones in the grave and cover them up.

The location of the cemetery is the best that could possibly have been selected. It overlooks the battle-field, and many of the most important points, around which the fight raged most fiercely, are in full view. In the upper part of the inclosure is a large rock, on which Gen. Lee stood for some time and watched the progress of the battle. There has been a difference of opinion among the gentlemen having control of the cemetery whether this rock should be allowed to remain. We believe it has been decided not to disturb it. Whatever is calculated to perpetuate the historic associations of the place should be preserved. Although the rock has been pressed by traitor footsteps there will be few pilgrims to this spot, now made sacred by the nation's soldiers, who will not stand upon it and recall the scene which Gen. Lee gazed upon that bright September morning.

The view from this rock is grand. On the right is the Elk Ridge, and beyond is the South Mountain, curving to the left until it seems almost to touch the North Mountain range, curving to the right. These mountains approach within twelve or fifteen miles of each other, but in the distance they seem to touch. You are standing in one of Nature's vast amphitheatres, in which gods might have battled.

It is proposed to dedicate the cemetery on the 17th of September next, that day being the anniversary of the great battle. It will, no doubt, be a very interesting occasion. The trustees will have a meeting on the 1st of August, after which the public will be duly advised of the arrangements made for the solemn and imposing ceremonies.

Commencement of the University of Virginia—Sketch of the Address of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle, June 30.

Not for many years has this little city with its adjacent and ordinarily quiet suburbs of the University experienced such an excitement on the 29th of June as was witnessed yesterday, and has been in progress during the whole of the present week. Fair damsels from far and near have thronged our hotels and private mansions, drinking in, with all the keen enjoyment of youth, those thousand nameless and innocent delights which, barred to soberer years and older travelers, strew the paths that cross the verdant lawn on which is pitched the Pavilion of Love. Plume and ribbon, and silk and jewel—delicate parasol and imperilous skirt—booted little feet and capricious bonnet—lace and fan and perfumed handkerchief—in myriad visions, have paraded Main-street, traversed the Square, promenaded Maiden lane, trod with stately measure the aristocratic *trottoirs* of Quality-row, or climbed Vinegar Hill and compassed the ample stretch between town and the University. Young men in all the varying colors of cassimere, with linen collars and paper collars, in dusters and the most meagre coats, in black coats and claret coats, with broad-brimmed hats and hats no bigger than their hands, with finger rings with large sets and with heavy plain gold rings, with moustaches and with attempted moustaches—accompanied these ladies, or hurried by without ladies, as if on important business. Ambulances, hacks, private carriages, buggies, and gentlemen on horseback, passed hither and thither, and the noble omnibus of the Farish House, "The Fairy," (so-called from its sylph-like appearance, and a play on the name of the hotel,) gave weight and a town look to the proceedings by its uproarous and thundering progress. Niggers in scores, with leisure acquired by "the irresistible genius of universal emancipation," gave picturesqueness and a holiday aspect to the scene.

Wednesday night Mr. Dunlop, of Richmond, made his oration before the Washington Society. The address was a good one, but badly delivered. Fitz Lee (who is in town,) honored the occasion with his presence, and was greeted by the audience with the most enthusiastic plaudits of admiration. He was invited on the stand, and when the oration was finished, there were loud calls for a speech from the brave cavalier. He responded very happily by rising to acknowledge the compliment, and by simply remarking that "Recent events at a village in Virginia, called Appomattox Court House, had forcibly reminded him that he had nothing further to say."

Thursday the proceedings of the Ugly Club were interrupted in the morning by the rain, but came off with brilliant success at 3 o'clock. The Boots (for the ugliest man) were presented to Mr. J. N. Stubbs, of Norfolk, who is pretty ugly, and who received the award in some very happy remarks. Mr. Robert Atkinson, of Smithfield, received the Slippers as "the most conceited man;" Mr. C. M. Wesson, of N. C., the Hat as the "prettiest man;" and Mr. A. M. Miller, of Lexington, the Candy as "the smallest man." The President of this society was Mr. John L. Wise (son of Gov. Wise.) The whole thing passed off very successfully, and gave great entertainment to a very large crowd of spectators assembled on the lawn in front of the Rotunda steps. The young men all made appropriate and amusing speeches.

Thursday evening, Maj. Daniel, of Lynchburgh, son of Judge Daniel, delivered the oration before the Jefferson Society.

Yesterday morning, the closing exercises of the University took place in the great hall of the new building, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The names of the "distinguished" in the different schools were announced by the Chairman of the Faculty, and the diplomas in the different schools then delivered to the graduates.

There were no Masters nor Bachelors of Arts.

After these exercises, Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, delivered his address before the Literary Societies of the University. His subject was: "The Revolution; its Causes and its Consequences; and the duties which result from it."

Mr. Stuart began by alluding to the solemn circumstances which now surround us after a period which had brought anguish and mourning to every household. He had committed his speech to writing because he thought it would express the conservative sentiment of Virginia as delivered in the very centre of education of the State. He thought that we were on the eve of another bloody revolution, as indicated by the passions of the parties, and this could be averted only by wise and moderate measures. He thought the lull in the storm should be used by the South to recover its true position. Hence he would discuss the causes and consequences of the recent war—that we might obtain instruction from the past that might prove useful in the future. He thought it erroneous to suppose Slavery to be the cause of the recent struggle. There were wider and deeper causes which had existed for years. The speaker here gave a synopsis of the history of the New-England and Virginia colonies, proving that there had always been intolerance in the New-England colonies, as shown by the causes which had led to the settlement of the different colonies, by the peculiarities of their laws and organizations in religious and other matters, by the secular power the ministers had ever held there, &c. No such state of affairs existed at the South, which had ever been dependent upon individual rather than combined efforts. He thought that this antagonism between the two sections would have brought about much trouble without slavery at all—not that according to his estimation these things were a sufficient cause of war, but the country had been the victim of extremists. The frenzy of the Secessionists was the counterpart of the madness of the Radicals. The tendency of the North was to consolidation, of the South to distribution of power. The victory as yet was on the side of consolidation. Whether it would be complete or not rested with the great West. This war settled three great questions by the arbiter of nations. The right of a State to secede was henceforth practically obsolete. State debts contracted in a war against the authority of the Government were null and void. Slavery was abolished, and freedmen entitled to their rights as such. There was no middle ground between obedience to the Government and revolution.

The speaker then went on to say that the same God, without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falls, had watched over the whole question of Slavery, and that we should indulge in no vain regrets for the past, but look forward without despondency and with hope to the future. He dwelt upon the duty of the people to the freedmen, and urged the importance of the educated class of persons meeting and overthrowing erroneous ideas. This would ultimately bring a higher and nobler reward than riding upon the current.

The Crops in New-Jersey.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

The wheat crops in this part of New-Jersey and in part of Pennsylvania, will probably be very poor. It has been attacked by the "wheat midge," or "red weevil," which destroys the grain. A quantity of heads of wheat, taken from the middle of a large field, was sent to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, for examination. In reply, the Commissioner says that it has been destroyed by the weevil, which was committing great ravages in this State and in part of Pennsylvania. We learn that on many farms in this county the yield will not be equal to half an average crop.

Grass, too, is very short. A farmer of West Windsor township informs us that from a twelve-acre field of clover, mowed within the last few days, only two small loads were secured. The season was very backward, and when warm weather set in the grass came out in head and was fit to cut before it reached half its ordinary height. In other districts, we learn, the crop is better.

Corn, so far, looks well, but it is too early to venture any predictions as to the crop.

Fruit, we fear, is almost an entire failure—at least it appears so in several districts that we have heard from. Peaches were destroyed by the severe frosts of last Winter. Cherries are scarce, the red "pie cherry" being almost entirely destroyed by the disease known as "black knot." Plums have so invariably failed, from the attacks of the curculio, that scarcely any one now undertakes to raise them, except in towns. Apples, it was hoped, would afford a good crop. The trees were covered with bloom and subsequently with young apples. We learn, however, that the apples are falling off, and that in many orchards already they are nearly all gone.

We shall, however, no doubt, have enough to eat, of something or other good. In a country so large as ours, and of rich diversified soil and climate, no failure of crops can be otherwise than partial.

Military Movements on the Pacific Coast.

The following orders were issued by Maj.-Gen. McDowell on May 29:

As soon as practicable after the receipt hereof, the company of artillery now at San Diego, California, will march to and take post at Fort Yuma, California. The post of San Diego will be broken up, and the Chief Quartermaster and the Chief Commissary will take the necessary steps to secure the public property not reqired for the company on its march.

It is made the duty of the commanding officer of Fort Yuma—first, to guard the post and depot from attack, and to protect the public property at or in their vicinity. Second, to furnish such escorts and guards to trains as may be required by orders from his superior, or may, in his own judgment, be necessary for the public service. Third, to give such protection as the disposable force at his command may allow, to the river communications to Fort Mojave, to the settlements on the Colorado at La Paz and Williams Fork, or in the vicinity of either, and to the Indians on the Reservation between the places last named. For the latter purpose he is authorized (if he can do so consistently with the other duties required of him hereby, and the same shall seem to him necessary and expedient,) to station a subaltern and a guard on the Colorado River Reservation, below Williams Fork. Fourth, to protect the road from Fort Yuma to Wilmington, as far as Vallecito—keeping a non-commissioned officer and two privates at the forage station at Carriso Creek as long as a guard may be required at that point.

The surplus ordnance, ordnance stores and property pertaining to the post of New San Diego, and to Capt. Williston's company (K) of artillery, stationed thereat, will be sent to Benicia Arsenal, invoiced to Col. R. A. Wainwright, Ordnance Department.

So much of Special Orders No. 56, current series, as directs Capt. Samuel Munson, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, in charge of Wilmington depot, to turn over the public money and property in his possession to the Regimental Quartermaster of the First United States Cavalry, is hereby revoked.

The telegraphic order of this date directing Lieut.-Col. A. E. Hooker, Second Cavalry, C. V., to turn over the command of the District of Nevada to the next officer in rank, and then to repair to Camp Union, Sacramento, California, is hereby confirmed.

On the recommendation of the Captain of his company, private John Lowrey, of Company F, First Battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, a deserter, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, is hereby restored to duty without trial, on condition that he make good the time lost by his desertion, and refunding any expenses incurred by the Government.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McDowell.
R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A Gang of Indiana Robbers Broken Up—Arrest of a Number of the Gang—Recovery of Stolen Property.

From the Richmond (Ind.) Journal, June 26.

For some time past it has been circulated that there was in our midst a regularly organized band of robbers, but until last Friday it has been impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to make arrests. On Thursday night, at a late hour, a citizen of Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, having occasion to be from home, discovered a young man in the outskirts of town who informed him, in answer to an interrogation as to what he was doing there, that he was waiting for a friend. The hour and the appearance of the young man, caused him to suspect that there was "something rotten in Denmark," and he went to the residence of the Town Marshal, and communicated what he had seen. That officer at once repaired to the place indicated, and arrested the young man who proved to be Henry Amsden, from that City. He was provided with a dark lantern and a complete outfit of burglar's implements. Amsden at once confessed that he was there "on business," and that he was connected with a gang who had perpetrated a number of robberies. He gave the names of a number of confederates—several of whom have been arrested; among them were Thomas Hogan, of this city, a young man by the name of Vedder, and five members of the notorious Stogdon family, residing near New-Paris—the father, mother, two sons and a daughter. Stogdon's home has been a rendezvous for the gang, and it was there they secreted their plunder. Quite a number of articles of value have been recovered; jewelry, boots and shoes, a clock and a lot of carriage-maker's tools, stolen from Lippencott's shop in this city. Amsden, Hogan and the elder Stogdon and one of his sons, and Vedder are now in jail. Mrs. Stogdon, daughter and youngest son, a mere lad, procured bail. We understand that Amsden had turned State's evidence, and in addition to those already named, a number of other persons residing in this city, Hamilton and Cincinnati, will be implicated. We hope that every one of the scalawags will be ferreted out and receive the punishment due their transgressions.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOURTH OF JULY.

How to Enjoy It—Where to Go—Excursions, Picnics, Military Parade, Amusements, Fireworks, &c.

The Fourth of July is close at hand, and the universal American nation will to-morrow celebrate, in the orthodox style, the anniversary of its birth. City people, who labor and swelter in our hot and dusty workshops and offices during the hot weather, generally make a frantic rush for the country and fresh air on this National Holiday, while country people, equally eager for a change, rush to the City to witness the military parades, the fireworks, and the sights and shows generally. For the information of both classes, we propose to tell them what is going to be done and where to go to on Wednesday. Below will be found a "directory" which gives the desired information to one and all, and whoever "pays his money can take his choice." First,

STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS.

A steamboat will leave the foot of Spring-street every hour during the day, for an excursion to Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Bull's Ferry, touching at Twenty-second and Thirty-fourth streets. Four steamboats are engaged for the day, and a very pleasant sail, together with a ramble in the woods and fields, will be afforded to pleasure-seekers.

Several steamboats will leave for the Fishing Banks, with fishing tackle and bait on board for any number of excursionists, who can get on board at almost any hour in the morning, at the following places: At the foot of Eighth-street, Broome-street, Peck-slip, Christopher-street, and Pier No. 4 North River. Good music will be provided on all these boats.

The steamboat *Magenta* will make a trip to sea, leaving the foot of Thirty-fourth-street at 9:30, and Barclay-street at 10 o'clock A. M. She will also call at Fulton and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn.

The steamboat *Connecticut* will leave Harrison and Christopher streets at 8:30 A. M. for West Point, Cornwall and Newburgh. Good music will be furnished. Passengers will witness the boat race at Newburgh.

The *Hugenot* will also make an excursion to West Point, calling at Rockland Lake, where all our ice comes from. She will leave foot of Eighth-street, East River, at 7:30 A. M., calling at Peck-slip, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, Dey-street, Christopher-street and Thirty-fourth-street. A brass band will be on board.

The steamboat *Continental* will leave Peck-slip at 8 o'clock A. M. for New-Haven, returning at 11 P. M.

The steamboat *Wm. Harrison* will make a trip around the light-ship off Sandy Hook, leaving Chambers-street, North River, at 10 A. M. and Peck-slip at 10:30. She will return in time for the fireworks in the evening.

The side-wheel steamer *City of Providence* will leave Pier No. 35 North River this (Tuesday) evening for an excursion to Providence, returning on Thursday.

The steamer *Bridgeport* will leave foot of Catharine-street at 8 o'clock A. M. on a pleasure trip to Bridgeport, returning, leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., giving passengers a delightful sail on Long Island Sound.

The *Armenia* will leave Desbrosses-street at 9 A. M., and Thirty-fourth-street at 9:15, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, &c., and return in the afternoon.

The *Jessie Hoyt* will make a trip down the bay to the narrows, past Forts Lafayette and Harrison, to Port Monmouth. She will leave the foot of Duane-street, North River, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The *Wyoming* will make an excursion trip to West Point, taking passengers at the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., and subsequently from Harrison, Thirteenth and Thirty-fourth streets.

There will be other excursions by water to High Bridge, Morrisania, Staten Island, Coney Island and Seguine's Point, where Quarantine is to be located. Nearly every dock in the City will send out more or less excursion boats, and no one need be at a loss for a sail to-morrow.

The July number of Benedict Bros.' *Time-Table Book* contains full information on all points not noticed above.

PICNICS.

There is to be a great variety of picnics, among all classes of people, from church members to firemen, embracing many workingmen and women from various large manufacturing establishments. These will rendezvous at Staten Island, Coney Island, Elm Park, Dudley's Grove, Crosett's Grove, Jones' Wood, and the numerous gardens along the two rivers, where fresh sea-air and charming views can be obtained in conjunction with a romp on the fresh green sward and a stroll among the trees.

SPORTING.

A trotting match will take place on the Union Course, Long Island, at 3 o'clock P. M., for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. Four horses are entered for the race, and good time is expected from them. The Brooklyn street cars afford a ready means of reaching the course.

RAILROADS.

There are hundreds of beautiful little villages in close proximity to the City, which are reached hourly by the several lines of road. The Hudson River Road will land passengers at any of the country places along the Hudson River, while the Erie Road conveys them to the heart of Jersey. The Long Island Road runs to Greenport, Syosset and many other places. At most of these neighboring towns there will be varied celebrations, so that one can get into the country and celebrate the day at the same time, to his heart's content.

In the City there is a great variety offered for the entertainment of male and female, including military parades, theatrical performances, circus performances, acrobatic gyrations, fireworks, etc., etc.

THE MILITARY.

The First Division of the National Guard, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Sandford, will be formed in Fifth-avenue, the right of the line resting on Washington Parade-ground, at 8 o'clock A. M. The division will be reviewed by the General and Staff at 8.30, after which the march will be commenced. The following route will be pursued: Up Waverley-place and University-place to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation; thence up Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-sixth-street, through Thirty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street.

The following-named regiments will appear in the parade: Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-sixth, First Artillery, Seventy-first, Seventh, Twenty-second, Fourth, (Veteran Zouaves,) Ninth, Eighth, Seventy-seventh, Fifty-fifth, and the Cavalry Brigade.

AMUSEMENTS.

At Wallack's Theatre, Winter Garden, Niblo's Garden, Olympic Theatre, Barnum's Museum, New Bowery, Old Bowery, Broadway Theatre, Wood's Theatre, the Fourteenth-street Circus and Chrystie's Minstrels, there will be unusual attractions in the evening, and at several of these places there will be an afternoon performance. At Elm Park there will be a gymnastic exhibition by the daring and graceful Buislay family, and at Jones' Wood a medley performance, comprising a variety of wonderful things.

At Professor LOWE'S Aeronautic Amphitheatre there will be several baloon ascensions during the day and evening, and also some gymnastic performances by a reckless individual, named HARRY LESLIE, a thousand feet in the air, where he will make his extraordinary cloud leap, a kind of thing which is admirably calculated to make everybody uncomfortable within seeing distance. The New-York State Volunteer Cadets will perform their clever military evolutions, mimic battles and do something in the singing way. In addition to this already varied performance, there will be concerts in the afternoon and evening, and a great variety of other entertainments offered for the patronage of those on pleasure bent, but the above list comprises the principal ones.

FIREWORKS, ETC.

In the evening there will be a larger display of fireworks than usual, for, in addition to those ordered by the City, a large quantity have been purchased by private individuals, who will celebrate the day in an independent manner. Those purchased by the City will be expended at the following-named places: City Hall Park, East Broadway and Grand-street, Tompkins-square, Jackson-square, Madison-square, Mount Morris-square, Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and corner of Fifty-ninth street and Broadway.

Some very beautiful pieces, of unusual brilliancy, have been constructed for the occasion, and every thing has been done to contribute to the success of the contemplated pyrotechnic display.

THE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

The Randall's Island boys will celebrate the day in their usual manner. Mr. BOWEN will deliver an address. Six hundred children will join in the chorus to "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," and in the evening fireworks will be exhibited.

In the other institutions the inmates will be gladdened by roast beef and plum pudding, cake and tea and perhaps something else.

The Tammany Society will celebrate its ninetieth anniversary and hold a grand *pow wow.*

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The New Post-office Site—Inadequacy of the Accommodations at the City Prison—Report of the Committee on Widening Fifth-avenue.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

A report was received from the Special Joint Committee appointed to consider the propriety of tendering the lower portion of the City Hall-park to the Government as a site for a Post-office. The Committee recommend that the land be so tendered in accordance with the terms of a resolution of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, already published. The report was laid over.

A communication was received from the Mayor inclosing a presentment of the Grand Jury against the City Prison, the accommodations of which are entirely inadequate.

It was referred to a Special Committee.

The Special Joint Committee on Widening Fifth-avenue presented their report. After reviewing the arguments addressed to the Committee, the report states:

The above is a fair summary of all the points raised and argued before your Committee, and they are submitted for your judgment. There was one fact developed during this investigation proper to state in this connection, and which must have great weight and influence in determining your final action.

It is the fact that there is scarcely a wide street or avenue in the City that has not similar encroachments under just such privileges and with like results, almost invariably used for stoops and areas instead of courtyards, without regard to law or privilege. Hence the necessity of so framing our action as to comprehend all the difficulty at once.

All arguments used simply as an excuse for an improper use of privileges granted may be dismissed at once as deserving no consideration whatever. On the contrary, all honest men must condemn the principle, whether it be found in the Fifth or any other avenue. It is simply ridiculous as well as grossly dishonest for indivuals to talk of ignorance of the law controlling and regulating the boundaries of their property, and making that assumed ignorance a plea for permanently occupying property adjoining, and the criminality of the act is heightened and reflects a very turgid mortality indeed when the party thus appropriating property stand in the position of guardian or trustee.

Your Committee believe, however, that there is very much to consider in the suggestion that the Fifth-avenue in itself, with its beautiful broad way stretching almost the entire length of our island; its magnificent buildings rising in stately beauty, block after block, as far as the eye can reach, imposing upon the senses of both citizen and stranger, an architectural display of sculptured marble and imposing free stone, reflecting refinement, cultivated taste, and lavishness of princely wealth; add to this the daily pageant comprehended in the prideful display of our citizens thronging its shaded walks on their way to the enjoyments of one of the finest parks in the world, that now lines its border, and you indeed have a beautiful picture—local in fact, but national in character and importance—and will certainly become one of positive historical interest. It is to-day the wonder and admiration of the stranger, who, coming from afar with his memory stored with all the grand old beauties of the Old World, existing and traditionary, cannot seem to comprehend what can be done in fifty years or less, by a bold, intelligent and determined people.

In retiring the sidewalks for a certain length of the avenue, as contemplated by the resolutions in question, one of the great features of the avenue would certainly be destroyed. The beautiful shade trees, requiring years of effort and patience to perfect, would have to be entirely removed in order to include additional space in the street. The design, finish and architectural beauty of the street, in its present completeness, would be badly marred, if not destroyed, by removing both trees and stoops.

But while your Committee reason thus from a general and national standpoint, they none the less condemn the spirit that has been active making and maintaining these encroachments. In proportion to the wealth of the owners, in just such proportion should be their shame. We can scarcely realize the effect produced had the property-owners, in a spirit of honesty and generosity in perfect character with their lavish, ostentatious display of wealth, retired their buildings on their ample grounds thirty feet, instead of extending them that distance into the avenue; and in addition to the imposing stoops and noble shade trees, added the tasteful and artistic court-yards with their smooth-coated circular lawns, their petite fountains with their delicate spray cooling the air, and the wide-spreading graceful urn with its beautiful display of trailing vines and fragrant flowers—making a continuous garden from the extremity of our City to the expanding beauties of our noble Central Park; and when the magnificent Boulevard of fourteen miles is completed, it would indeed be the grand and imposing entrance required for such scenes of satisfying loveliness. Of course this cannot now be realized, and it must remain only to pain the taste of some, and pinch the hearts and consciences of those whose cultivated taste so seldom reaches the pockets in any artistic sense.

Your Committee have, however, determined to recommend that for a certain distance (the built up portion of the avenue), the privilege may be continued with certain restrictions, and upon the payment of a certain revenue to the City, and that upon the remaining portion of the avenue, where there has been no outlay, from Fifty-fifth street up its entire length, the privilege should be entirely rescinded. They have therefore concluded to recommend the following resolution and ordinance for your action.

Resolved, That the permission heretofore granted to owners, lessees or occupants, of property fronting on any street or avenue, or public place, in the City of New-York, to inclose any portion of the sidewalk in front of their property for court-yard, be and the same are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed, provided, however, that the repeal of such permits shall not apply to the property of any person or persons who may have availed themselves of the privileges so granted, previous to the 1st day of July, 1866; and be it further

Resolved, That the following ordinance be and hereby is adopted:

SECTION 1. In streets or avenues, where court-yards now exist beyond the line on the street, authorized by existing ordinances, the right to the further use thereof shall depend upon the payment by the owner or occupant of the adjacent lot, to the Croton Aqueduct Department, at the rate of thirty cents for each square foot of surface contained in such court-yard, in excess of the space permitted to be inclosed for areas by general ordinance. On the payment of such rate, the owner or occupant of such adjacent lot shall be entitled to erect and maintain a stoop within the space of such court-yard, to be used as an entrance to the adjacent house; and thereafter such court-yard shall continue in the possession and occupation of such owner or occupant.

SEC. 2. In streets or avenues where court-yards are now authorized to extend beyond the line of areas, as defined by general ordinance, and now so extended and occupied for stoops, court-yards, &c., the owner or occupant of the lot adjacent shall not be permitted or allowed to continue the use or occupation of such court-yard, until he shall have paid to the Croton Aqueduct Department at the rate of thirty cents for each square foot of surface contained within such court-yard, beyond said line of areas. Nor shall such owner or occupant be permitted or allowed to erect any stoop upon such court-yard, beyond the fixed line for stoops by general ordinance, without the written permission of the Croton Aqueduct Department first had and obtained. For any violation of this ordinance, such owner or occupant shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered under the direction of said Croton Aqueduct Department.

The report is signed by Lewis R. Ryers, Joseph Shannon, John Moore, Bernard Reilly, Isaac Robinson and Hugh O'Brien.

Mr. RYERS moved that the report be laid over and published in all the Corporation papers.

Mr. LOEW asked where the money was to come from.

Mr. RYERS said the proprietors of the papers must do as they pleased about publishing it.

The motion to publish was adopted.

Mr. NORTON offered a resolution to confirm all property-owners on Fifth-avenue, below One Hundred and Tenth-street, in the grant made to them by the Common Council of fifteen feet of the sidewalk for court-yards; and directing the Corporation Counsel to apply to the Legislature for an act to permit the City to sell to the property-owners the land now inclosed as court-yards, the price to be fixed by the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel.

Mr. NORTON said he was of opinion that an Ordinance, lately passed by the Common Council, relating to the use of the sidewalks, might be taken advantage of by property-owners on the Fifth and other avenues; and that on the payment of a fee of $10 they must be left in undisturbed possession of their property so long as that Ordinance was in force.

Mr. RYERS explained that the Ordinance referred only to the use of the sidewalks for business purposes.

The resolution was laid over and ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned to Friday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday but transacted but little business beyond the reception of the Tax Books, which were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A resolution to increase the salary of GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Assistant District-Attorney, from $2,500 to $5,000 per annum, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Adjourned to noon to-day.

New Turret Clock for St. George's Church.

No music is more sweet than that of the chiming bells from turret of church or castle—none more dear to New-Yorkers than the silvery tones which on Sabbath and other holy days come from the sacred spire of Trinity, or float from the towers of many a well-loved house of God in this vast Babel of wickedness and weakness. To those who lived near St. George's Church, and more especially to those whose accustomed feet turned often thitherward, it will be needful only to recall the peculiarly rich and sonorous tones of its beautiful bell, whose tuneful breathings seemed to fill the heavens as the hours were told by day or night. When the old clock, known throughout the City for accuracy and reliability, fell with a resounding crash, and its beautiful works sought the skies in smoke, the neighborhood sighed with sorrow as for an old friend gone. Pending the reconstruction of the church, an order was given to the celebrated builder, HOTCHKISS, to make a new clock costing $5,000, whose worth and merit should enable it speedily to fill the place so long held by its predecessor. The clock is done. We saw it yesterday at the temporary store of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING, jewelers, under the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. HOTCHKISS thinks that the improvements made are such as cannot fail to secure greater accuracy in time-keeping than has been obtained by any large clock in the country. His main effort has been directed to so simplify its machinery as to reduce friction and consequent variation, and this he has accomplished by producing, we believe for the first time, a turret clock, whose time-keeping machinery is confined to but three wheels, the acting parts of which are so nicely adjusted, and so beautifully finished, as to move with the least amount of motive power, and hardly any perceptible friction. It is intended to denote the time from seven dials—three in each spire, and one inside the body of the church. As it now stands bright and shining in the center of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING'S store it gives a conception to the popular mind of vastness combined with simplicity such as is well worth accepting. We believe the clock will remain on exhibition for a few days only at this place, as the parties are about moving into a new and elegant establishment under the corner of the Metropolitan, in front of which they propose placing an immense turret clock for the convenience of their friends and the public generally. As a work of merit the clock promises much; as a credit to the City it will doubtless perform more; as a landmark and a point of histoaic interest it cannot fail to become memorable

LAW REPORTS.

Injunctions Against the Board of Excise—New Questions Before the Court—If the Late Act is Unconstitutional, Can the Old Laws be Enforced?

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 2.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Jeremiah Driscoll vs. Jackson S. Schultz and others of the Board of Excise, the Police Commissioners, Police Superintendent, and Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Police Precinct.—The plaintiff, Driscoll, obtained a temporary injunction order some days ago from Judge Cardozo, coupled with an order to show cause why defendants should not be permanently restrained from meddling or in any way interfering with him or his business. It appears from the papers in the case that the plaintiff is now and for several years past has been engaged in the business of selling liquors in small quantities at No. 33 Oak-street. A Sunday or two ago he and his barkeeper were arrested by some patrolmen, in pursuance of a general order from Superintendent Kennedy to arrest all persons found selling liquors on Sunday. It also appears from the affidavits read on the motion, that Driscoll has not now, and has not had for several years, a license to sell liquors from any Board of Excise, created by laws old or new.

The motion yesterday was by plaintiff's counsel to make the temporary injunction permanent. Inasmuch as Judge Cardozo had previously stated that he would hear no more argument from any lawyer in relation to the validity of the act of April last, counsel in this case did not discuss yesterday the questions brought up in the Holt and Falk cases. The Judge reiterated his former decision—he had fully considered the new law, and found it unconstitutional and wholly void, but he would hear Mr. Tracy on the question as to what would be the effect of a man's selling liquor on Sunday without a license under the act of 1857, which was the law under which Commissioners of Excise were created, and by virtue of which they granted licenses prior to the 1st of May last.

Before the commencement of the argument some affidavits were read by Mr. Bliss, one of the counsel of the Board. The following is the affidavit of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz:

Jackson S. Schultz, being sworn, says he is one of the defendants; that he denies the allegations in the complaint contained as to the unconstitutionality of the act referred to, averring that he is informed and believes that said act is constitutional, and he denies that the plaintiff has been deprived of his rights and privileges without authority of law, or that an action for damages against the defendants, or any of them, is, or would be, an inadequate and uncertain remedy, or that the protection of plaintiff's property by an injunction is the only mode of doing complete justice to the plaintiff, or that any act of the defendants, or any of them, will inflict irreparable injury upon the plaintiff, or that the defendants, or any of them, will keep plaintiff's place of business closed. Deponent further says that the defendants are, individually, abundantly able to respond in damages for any injury that may be inflicted upon the plaintiff, and that, as a board, they have a fund $1,100,000 from which they can pay any damages that, as a board, they may become liable to pay. Deponent further says, that plaintiff had received no license under the act of April 14, 1866.

Signed and sworn this 2d day of July, &c.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

James A. Cohen testified: That he had examined the records of licenses granted by the old Commission, under the act of 1857, and had ascertained that Driscoll had no license from the old Board.

Marcus Harbett deposed: That he knew plaintiff's place at No. 33 Oak-street; that plaintiff kept his place open all day on Sunday, July 1, and sold ale and strong liquors to all that asked for them; that Driscoll did not keep an inn or tavern, and had no accommodations to entertain travelers, but that his place was the resort of a set of low and idle persons who existed in that vicinity.

Thomas W. Thorne deposed, in substance: That plaintiff (Driscoll) kept a low, bad place; that it was kept open on Sunday and at all hours of the day and night. This affidavit furthermore denied the allegation in the complaint that plaintiff's property in the place was worth $3,000.

John A. Kennedy deposed: That he has never authorized any one to close and keep closed the plaintiff's place of business, and had never given any orders or directions on the subject, except in two General Orders (already published) which were directed to the Captains of all the precincts in the Metropolitan District.

Mr. Tracy, in opposing the motion, said of course they were precluded from saying anything about the validity of the act of April last. For the sake of the argument they would admit that law to be unconstitutional, as Judge Cardozo had declarod it to be. And then how did the case stand? It was on the record that the plaintiff had no license to sell liquor from any source. He then read clause of the act of 1857 and 1860; also some sections from the revised statutes, whereby all persons are prohibited from selling anything on Sunday, except meat, milk and fish before 9 o'clock in the morning. From these he argued that plaintiff was a wrongdoer—a violater of the laws under which he lived. There was no pretence that these laws were invalid, and for him to come into a Court of Equity asking relief, when, by his own showing, he was the one who had been guilty of the wrong, and the defendants had acted in good faith in endeavoring to execute the law as it was found on our statute books; for plaintiff to ask a Court of Equity to interpose its strong arm, under such circumstances, was to him truly astonishing, and was, at all events, without a precedent. His simple proposition and request was, that the Court should grant an injunction in favor of a man who was carrying on an unlawful business, against those who were trying to execute the laws; but Courts of Equity would not aid persons in doing unlawful acts. Counsel cited numerous cases in support of this position.

Mr. John McKeon, in reply, said: This community were shocked beyond all measure when they heard of the passage of the act of the 14th of April last. He did not believe that law was in accordance with the sentiments of the people of this City or this State. In passing, he spoke highly in praise of the fearlessness which that Court had exhibited in pronouncing the law unconstitutional and void. He contended that the argument of Mr. Tracy was not applicable to the questions before the Court, and read affidavits to show that the Police, in making the arrests, and in shutting up plaintiff's place of business, acted in pursuance of the orders of Kennedy, and that the latter issued the orders under and by virtue of the act of April last. But even admitting the arrests were made under the old law, they had no right to close up his place as they did. The penalty prescribed by the old law was a comparatively light one. Under that, officers could not do a person an irreparable injury, as had been done in this instance. And it was for this irreparable injury which had been committed to his client that he asked to have the injunction made permanent. At the conclusion of the argument, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 2.

By Justice Ingraham.

Emily A. Tarrant *vs.* Chas. E. Tarrant; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff. Hulda M. Ottiwell *vs.* Wm. Ottiwell; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Eliza M. Holt *vs.* Alexander S. Holt; reference ordered. Edward Hen et al. *vs.* Josephine Hen et al.; memoranda for counsel. Francis Vinton *vs.* Charlotte A. Wyms; reference ordered. Elizabeth James *vs.* James H. James et al.; allowance ordered.

By Justice Barnard.

Andreas *vs.* The Mechanics' and Savings Institution; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 2.

By Judge Cardozo.

Smith *vs.* Smith; findings settled. Thompson *vs.* Woodruff; see memoranda with the clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 2.

By Justice Monell.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Benjamin F. Stephens *vs.* Thomas Halloway; Eliza Linsley *vs.* Josiah Carpenter; Heny Yates *vs.* Joseph E. Horanson; John Keegan *vs.* James M. Tilley. In the matter of Thomas Nugent, petitioner, discharged from the United States service.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice CLERKE—Nos. 6, 7, 24, 26, 44. The general call commences at No. 50.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*, was adjourned last week until to-day, when it is understood one case will be tried by Justice BARNARD.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS—Held by Justice MONELL—During the Summer vacation the business in this Court will be transacted between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SENTENCES.

Yesterday morning Recorder Hackett, before delivering his decision in the liquor-dealers' case, passed the following sentences:

Lizzie Roberts and Nettie Brown, for shoplifting, State Prison for five years each.

Gemale Kennedy, for assault with intent to rob, State Prison for five years.

Charles Phillips, for burglary in the second degree, State Prison for five years.

DECISION IN THE LIQUOR CASES.

The Recorder then read an elaborate decision in relation to the motion for the quashing of indictments against seven liquor-dealers, in which he traversed the Excise Law in all its principal sections, substantially repeating the already published arguments of Mr. James T. Brady and the opinions of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The Court was crowded with liquor-dealers who had been indicted, who listened in breathless silence to the pronunciations of unconstitutionality and incoherence made against the Excise Law. The Recorder said that on the ground of its unconstitutionality and its despotic character generally, he should sustain the demurrer and discharge the defendants, all other cases of the same kind to be so treated on motion being made by counsel.

Before Judge Russel.

As soon as the Recorder had finished the reading of his manuscript, he retired from the Court-room, leaving Judge RUSSEL on the Bench.

Mr. McKeon and Mr. Spencer then respectively made motions for the quashing of indictments in liquor-dealers' cases subject to the decision of the Recorder, but Judge RUSSEL declined to pay any attention to such motions until October, by which time the question of the constitutionality of the Excise Law is expected to be decided in the proper tribunal. He then sentenced Edward Seymour, indicted for burglary in the third degree, who pleaded guilty, to five years in the State Prison.

There not being a sufficient number of Grand Jurors present to constitute a quorum, those who were in attendanee were notified to be present this morning, by which time it is expected a sufficient number of gentlemen will be ready for Grand Jury business.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Frank Allen, a seaman on board the British steamship *William Penn*, was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with having on the high seas, while the vessel named was on her passage from London to this port, attempted to take the life of the chief mate. Mr. Nash, counsel for the prisoner, claimed that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as defendant had not sought an asylum in the country, nor had asked protection under the American flag, under which circumstances he, Mr. Nash, claimed that there were no grounds on which to obtain extradition.

The case was postponed till to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 2, 1866.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. ex int.	107	100	Alt. & T. H.	31
15,500	do	106⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
500	U.S.6s, 5-20s C'62	104⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	55½
27,000	do	104⅛	100	do 2d call	55
4,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s. R.'65	103⅝	400	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	44½
10,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s. C.'65	103⅝	1000	do s30	44
5,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97⅜	500	Erie R.	62
5,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		800	do	62¾
	First Series	103⅛	500	do s15	61⅞
7,800	do Small	103	500	do	62⅛
4,000	do 2d Ser.	103⅛	700	do	62⅞
2,000	do 3d Ser	103⅛	600	do	62⅝
2,000	do Small	103	300	do s15	61⅞
1,000	Kentucky 6s	95	1000	do	62½
5,000	Virginia 6s	67	100	do s15	62⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.x-in	96	1500	do	62⅝
14,000	N. Car. 6s	85	1300	do	62⅞
2,000	N. Car. New B's	82	3500	do	63
1,000	Missouri 6s	78	300	do s15	62⅜
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	950	do 2d call	63½
10,000	do	26⅛	200	do	63⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	105	400	Reading R. x-d	104⅛
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st	100	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅛
15	Metropolitan B'k	119	100	do	78
100	West. U. Tel	51⅛	100	do	78⅛
66	do	52	100	Ill. Central R.	121
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10⅛	100	do 2d call	120⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. s30	98⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	30⅛
300	do	98⅛	600	do	30
800	P., F. W. & C. x-d	95⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	59⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	97¼	200	Erie R. s3	63⅛
100	West. U. Tel x-d	51½	600	do	63⅛
500	Reading R. x-d	105	200	Clev. & Pitts	83¼

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.		200	Quick. Min. Co.	48⅞
	C. '62	104⅛	200	do	47⅞
16,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, R.'65	103⅝	100	N. Y. Central	98⅞
23,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	97¼	300	Erie R.	63⅞
5,000	do	97½	1000	do	63⅛
26,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	West. U. Tel.	51⅛
	2d Ser.	103⅛	100	do	51⅝
3,000	do Third Ser.	103⅛	60	do	51
3,500	do	103⅛	100	Boston W. P.	34⅛
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s,		100	Mariposa Pr.	23
	W. Loan x-in	92	100	At. Mail S. Co.	124⅛
4,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	60	200	Reading R. x-d	105
8,000	Mich. C. 8s, New		800	do	105⅛
	Loan	109⅛	100	do	105⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	44⅞	500	Cleve. & Pitts	83
800	Erie R.	62⅞	100	do b10	83
500	do b3	62⅞	200	do s15	82⅞
400	do	63⅛	200	do b30	83
100	do b10	62⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. b10	30⅛
300	do b3	62⅞	100	do	30
400	do c	62⅞	100	do s10	30
200	do b3	62⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅛
10,000	do s10	26⅛	100	do b30	78⅞
300	Bruns. Land	8	100	do	78⅛
2200	Erie Railroad	63⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	30⅛
2100	do s3	63⅛	200	do s3	30
500	do s3	63⅛	200	do b4	30⅛
1000	do	63⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	59⅛
200	do b10	63⅛	100	do s3	59⅛
500	do c	63⅛	100	do b10	59⅛
500	do	63⅛	100	do	59⅛
100	do s5	63	200	do s3	59½
400	do b3	63⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi s3	95⅞
40	Chic. & R. Is.	94			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	26⅛	200	M. So. & N. I.	78⅜
10,000	do s3	26½	100	do b5	78⅞
1500	Erie R.	63⅛	100	do b5	78⅞
200	do s3	63⅛	100	do s10	78⅜
100	do b15	63⅛	200	do s3	78⅞
200	do b3	63⅛	800	Clev. & Tol	106⅛
400	do	63⅛	200	do b15	106⅝
300	do b3	63⅛	200	do	106⅞
100	do b10	63⅞	200	Chic. & R. I	94⅜
800	do s3	63⅛	100	do b10	94⅜
400	do s3	63⅛	100	do s10	94⅜
300	do b3	63¼	200	do	94⅜
800	Reading R. b3	105⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. s10	30⅛
200	do b10	105⅛	50	do b3	30½
800	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅛	100	do s3	30⅜
200	do b30	83⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	95⅞
200	do s3	83⅜			

Board adjourned over until Thursday morning.

MONDAY, July 2—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 30, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,447,354
Decrease in Specie	706,878
Increase in Deposits	2,387,984
Increase in Legal Tender	982,122
Increase in Circulation	121,228

	July 1, 1865.	June 30, 1866.	June 23, 1866.
Local Capital	$24,148,635	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	52,985,000	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$77,133,635	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	216,585,421	250,384,162	248,436,808
Specie	15,854,920	7,797,218	8,504,096
Deposits	191,656,773	204,357,272	201,969,288
Legal-Tender	60,904,454	81,822,640	80,840,518
In Sub-Tres'y	42,822,099	80,845,741	97,639,849

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$628,827	Mercantile	$427,190
Mer. Exchange	453,190	Republic	556,950
Commerce	3,783,540	St. Nicholas	752,802
Ocean	798,807	Marine	221,900
Market	504,800	East River	225,000
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,662,755	Continental	480,949
Central	1,494,686	Importers'	512,651
Mechanics'	466,266	Ninth	887,789
New-York	879,183	First	448,447
M. Association	307,825	Am. Exchange	849,065
Metropolitan	910,800	Gallatin	498,544
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	133,897
Leather	150,000	Union	425,500
N. America	305,471	Chatham	131,360
Irving	191,900	Shoe & Leather	898,600
Tradesmen's	561,867	Hanover	256,663
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,236
Third	797,626	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D	232,136	Atlantic	92,500
Seventh Ward	165,502	Pacific	124,499
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	79,000

Total 44 National Banks	$26,350,507
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	356,115
Total on Clearing-house report, June 30	$26,706,622
On previous report, June 23	26,585,394
Increase in circulation	$121,228

The Bank return shows no important changes since last Monday. The Specie falls off at Bank $700,000, while the Treasury Office gained $2,900,000 from Customs. The difference is partly accounted for by the constant receipts of Gold by express from the interior and from Canada. To-day the following sums were delivered from the California steamer:

Panama R. R. Co.	$18,957 82	Weil & Co.	$90,000 00
J. Strauss & Co.	80,000 00	C. H. Grant & Co.	10,000 00
Bacon & Russell	11,786 21	Dabney, Morgan &	
Agent Bank British		Co.	55,000 00
North America	150,000 00	Eugene Kelly & Co.	213,000 00
J. & W. Seligman		Wells, Fargo & Co.	121,635 15
& Co.	107,700 00	Lees & Waller	52,456 91
Uhfelder & Cohn	15,000 00	Order	30,000 00
Duncan, Sherman		Wells, Fargo & Co.	3,300 00
& Co.	70,207 88	Ribon & Munos	747 00
Total			$1,621,946 25

The ease in the Money market is increased to-day by the disbursement of the July Dividends, commenced at the opening of business this morning.

The Gold Room was firmer in the forenoon, although the Foreign news by the *Bremen* and *City of Boston* was deemed, financially, favorable to this side. The outbreak of War on the Continent had depressed Manchester and Liverpool, and delayed the expected improvement in the London Money market. At a later hour the arrival of the *Cuba* at Halifax was announced, and there was less firmness in the Gold Room, even before her advices were known. The sales between 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. were as high as 155¾, and as low as 153¾ ₰ cent. At 5 o'clock 153¾ ₰ cent. The *Cuba*, it was stated, brought 65 for United States 5-20s in London, after the *Persia's* advices from this side of Gold at 145.

The Treasury Office paid out to-day $674,000 in Gold on the 1st July Interest, and a much larger amount on checks given out on Saturday night and this morning from the Interest desk remain to be presented for payment at the Gold Teller's counter. Many of them are held at Bank in place of Gold, though required by the rule of the Treasury Office to be presented the same day. The Customs receipts for the day were $352,000.

The business in Government Securities was renewed with increased activity at the Stock Exchange and among the great dealers in Wall-street this forenoon. The transactions altogether count by millions. The heaviest were in U. S. 5-20s. of 1865, but all descriptions participated, and at the full rates of Saturday.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation in Erie Shares at advancing figures was quite large, and imparted a certain degree of firmness to the whole Railway list. The highest sales of Erie were at 63¾ ₰ cent. as against 62¼ at the close on Saturday.

At the close of dealings on the Stock Exchange in the afternoon the following general quotations were made. The shares of the Reading Company attracted increased attention from the enormous coal traffic now passing over the road at profitable rates, and the price of the stock since the closing of the transfers on Saturday for the July Dividend has advanced to 106 ₰ cent. ex dividend. Delaware and Hudson Coal shares, though not actively speculated in, have gone up 3@5 ₰ cent., also from the prosperous look of the coal tonnage. Gold was weaker than in the forenoon, and Exchange for the Boston steamer quite dull. It was rumored on the Street that the private telegrams by the *Cuba* were very favorable for United States Stocks, especially from Germany, where the alarm of war had caused our 5-20s to be held with increased firmness.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	97¼	97¼	N. West Pref.	59½	59½
U. S. 5-20s	104⅛	104⅛	Rock Island	93⅞	94¼
U. S. 7-30s	103⅛	103⅛	Fort Wayne	95⅛	95⅝
N. Y. Central	98⅛	98⅝	Cumb'land Coal	44½	44½
Erie	62⅞	63⅝	Quicksilver	47½	48
Hudson	111¾	112	W. U. Telegraph	51	51⅛
Reading	104⅝	105⅝	Mariposa Pref.	22½	22⅞
Mich. Southern	78⅝	78⅝	Canton	54⅞	54⅞
Illinois Central	120⅝	121½	Ohio Certificates	26	26½
Pittsburgh	83	83¼	American Gold	153⅜	153¾
Missouri 6s	77	78	Bills on London	108½	108¼
Northwest	30	30½			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	133	Park	145
City	200	Central National	106½
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	First National	208
Commerce	108½	Fourth National	99½
American Exchange	113½	Ninth National	106½
Metropolitan	118½	St. Nicholas	105
Nassau	106	Commonwealth	99½
Corn Exchange	115	New-York County	150

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Han. & St. Jo. L. G's	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	87	Han. & St. Jo., convert	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	86	Del. L. & W. 1st M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	74
Erie 2d mort., 1879	100	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	N. J. Central 2d M	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. s.f. '85	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	85
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich. C.nw. 1st M, 8s, '82	109¼	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort	98
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Alt. Income	87½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1875	105	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M	89x.	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	73	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	76
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	85
Ch. & N. W. con. 7 ₰ c. c.	72½		

We are pleased to find our *Tribune* neighbor returning to good sense in regard to National Bank Notes. He now thinks the Associated Banks in the Clearing-house ought to settle their daily balances in this paper as they have to receive it the same as greenbacks in all their daily transactions with the Government and with their own dealers. We agree with him to the extent at least of 75 ₰ cent. of the daily Clearing-house settlements; but as the Banks are required to maintain a 25 ₰ cent. greenback basis to their own Circulation and Deposits, there might be some reason for requiring the same proportion in settling with each other. All the recent talk of the Associated City Banks being "embarrassed" with too much National Bank Currency is sheer nonsense, or else, on the part of the City Bank officers, sheer laziness. *More than nine-tenths of the National Bank Notes of the United States are now redeemable in Greenbacks in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston.* More than one-half is redeemable in *this* City exclusively, and could be passed from Bank to Bank through the Clearing House every morning, and the resulting balances collected in Legal Tender, if the Banks here were really oppressed or embarrassed by these Notes. Forty ₰ cent. more could be collected in Greenbacks, if wanted, through the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges with New-York, in twelve or eighteen hours. Of the $282,000,000 issued from the Treasury Department to all the National Banks, nearly 1,700 in number, there is not, all told, $28,000,000 payable in Greenbacks at all the other redeeming agencies of Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., and the whole of these Notes are a legal tender *to* as well as from the Treasury Office in this City, and *to* every United States Tax Collector here and elsewhere. The depreciation of this particular tenth or less of the National Bank Note Circulation, because, for local convenience, it is provided for in Greenbacks at other trading centres than New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, is therefore utterly impossible. And we repeat that National Bank Notes, of any or all descriptions, are not and cannot be more abundant or less valuable to the Associated Banks than Greenbacks, *or else by a little labor* and without more delay than it would take to collect one of their own drafts on Boston or Philadelphia, *the whole could be turned into Greenbacks in twenty-four hours.* The clamor made for universal redemption in the three cities amounts, therefore, simply to this—to compel the closing up of the Baltimore, Albany and Western redemption agencies *on less than one-tenth of the entire Circulation.* In reply to all this, it may be said that National Bank Notes have been exchanged by one or two of the Wall-street Banks (opposed originally, and still persistently so, to the National system) with the Government Brokers in this City, Messrs. JAY, COOKE & Co., at an abatement or forbearance of five or seven days' interest. Whether this was done for effect, or to save the labor of separating and collecting the National Notes in Legal Tender through the Associated Clearing-Houses of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, we have no reason to doubt that just such a folly was enacted. And it is not improbable that Messrs. JAY, COOKE & Co. turned the very same Notes over to the United States Treasury the same day, and saved themselves the labor of even counting the packages.

Both the regular Stock Exchange and Open Board of Brokers adjourned over *the third and fourth of July,* this afternoon, and we understand the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building will also be closed on both days; so to-morrow we shall have no regular report of Stock sales to make. The Gold Room is to keep open until the afternoon and then adjourn over the Fourth of July.

We learn from the President of the Ashburton Coal Company, whose estate is in the most favored Anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, that the Company have completed their lateral railway, and are now prepared to send their coal through the Lehigh channels—rail or canal—to the New-York market. They have ten thousand tons already for transportation, in point of quality, of the best Lehigh Coal.

Mr. A. STONE, Jr., of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company, is made the Trustee to a First and only Mortgage Loan of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, amounting altogether to $791,000, of which only $300,000 of the Bonds remain unsold, and are now advertised to be awarded at the Union Trust Company on the 14th inst. See Mr. STONE'S advertisement.

Mr. GEORGE L. MAXWELL, of the Stock Exchange, has formed, with Mr. O. N. CUTLER and Mr. C. H. AMIDOWN, a new Stock Exchange firm, at No. 7 Broad-street, under the style of MAXWELL, CUTLER & Co.

The *Commercial Advertiser,* criticising our annual trade statement of this morning, says:

> "In the amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the "out ports," there is an error of over $28,000,000. The total exports from the United States for 1865, as reported from official sources, amount to $306,306,758; of which the exports of bullion and specie was $51,825,277; leaving $254,481,481 as the total exports of produce and merchandise. Of this total, according to the TIMES' own tables, $201,963,194 was exported from New-York; so that the exports from other ports (exclusive of specie) was only $52,518,287, and not $81,285,735, as stated by the TIMES. The writer makes an important error also respecting the exports of specie from other ports than New-York. The total exports of specie and bullion from the United States, according to official reports, was in 1865-66, $51,825,277.

The *Commercial* has overlooked two important items in the official record of the Exports of year before last—the export of Foreign Goods and of Foreign Specie. We give the figures separately, that our neighbor may correct *his* mistake—not ours:

June 30, 1865—Domestic Produce		$254,381,481
Domestic Specie and Bullion		51,925,277
Total of *Domestic* Exports		$306,306,758
Foreign dutiable	$23,455,837	
Foreign free	4,411,621	
Together	$27,867,458	
Foreign Specie	$2,522,907—	30,390,365
Total *all* Exports, 1865		$336,697,123
Divided between:		
Domestic Produce and Foreign Goods	$282,248,239	
Domestic and Foreign Specie	54,448,184—	$336,697,123

Mr. HENRY A. OAKLEY has been made a Director and the Vice-President of the Howard Fire Insurance Company.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous have been to the value of $2,200,013.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 2, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 13,685 bbls. Flour, 860 bbls. Corn Meal, 43,637 bushels Wheat, 419,157 bushels Corn, 514 bushels Rye, 34,888 bushels Barley, 226,717 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 58 pkgs. Cut Meats, 521 pkgs. Lard, and 468 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8 12½@$8 37 for Pots, and $16@$17, (nominally,) for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and depressed; Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17¼c., cash, in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in slack demand, and heavy and irregular in price. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ₰ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 750 bales, against receipts of 35 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts in June, 1866	43,756
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	378,028
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	807,836
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	458,737

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at a partial advance of 15c.@20c. ₰ bbl., the market, however, closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 12,350 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 85; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 75@$10 25, chiefly at $7 85@$8 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 85@$10 25 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$7 85
Extra State	7 75	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 30	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 30	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last 650 bbls. in lots, at $10 25@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales, 450 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $4 70@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	July 2, 1866.	June 1, 1866.	July 1, 1865.
Clear	100	33	699
Mess	78,229	78,107	46,072
Thin Mess	496	1,072	1,667
Prime Mess	3,958	5,377	34,759
Flank	15		117
Prime	2,924	2,796	4,292
Rumps	208	228	1,048
Refuse Mess	146	453	686
Refuse Prime Mess	19	29	1,039
Refuse Prime	34	161	652
Other Refuse	526	483	3,035
Uninspected	514	2,646	6,905
Grand total, bbls	87,169	91,235	100,971

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	5,448	6,333	31,480
Repacked Chicago Mess	6,917	7,773	28,490
Railroad Beef	117	268	120
Refuse Mess	22	201	1,270
Refuse Prime	—	—	29
Other Refuse	45	—	42
Tierces Prime Mess	2,558	2,697	1,092
Country Mess	1,571	1,712	6,917
Country Prime	—	—	67
Uninspected, tcs	—	600	51
Uninspected, bbls	—	169	1,596
Grand total tcs. and bbls	16,678	19,753	71,154

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, but very scarce, and consequently inactive. Small lots were sold at $3 30 for White Western, and $2 10@$2 50 for poor to choice Milwaukee, ₰ bush. An active business has been transacted in Corn, which opened at higher prices, but closed rather heavily on very liberal arrivals. Sales have been reported since our last of 218,000 bushels at 76@85c. for unsound, and 86c.@88c., closing at 87c. for sound new mixed Western, ₰ bushel. New Oats have been in moderate demand and heavy. We quote new Western at 50c.@53c. ₰ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues quiet; a small lot of Western Rye brought $1 05.

HAY—North River bale is in good request, at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand to-day, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₰ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in demand at uniform rates, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 49c.@65c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in steady request, including Spirits Turpentine, at 82c.@84c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 25 ₰ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 75@$1 80 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in slack demand at 23½c.@24½c. for Crude, 39c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active at firmer prices. Sales since our last 8,300 bbls., in lots, at $32 30@$32 56 for new Mess, closing at $32 37 cash; $29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for new Prime; $30 for thin Mess; $29 for Prime Mess, ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. new Mess, July and August delivery, buyers' option, at $32 87@$33 25 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 13¼c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 400 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is again lower; sales since our last 485 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21¾c., ₰ lb. Beef continues in demand at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unsettled. Beef Hams continue inactive at $45@$45 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is dull at 8c.@22c. ₰ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₰ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₰ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₰ lb.	32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₰ lb.	35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₰ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₰ lb.	31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₰ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₰ lb.	34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₰ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₰ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₰ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₰ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ₰ lb.	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ₰ lb.	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ₰ lb.	6	@ 8
Factory Dairies—common, ₰ lb.	17	@17
Farm Dairies—common, ₰ lb.	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ₰ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₰ lb.	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been in rather more request to-day. Sales since our last 635 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c. and 185 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 13½c.@16½c. ₰ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 73,000 lbs. at 18½c.@22½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 130,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. Western, in bond, at 31c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 3-16d. ₰ lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₰ bushel, and 120 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For London, 45,000 bushels Corn at 5d.@6d. ₰ bushel. For Glasgow, 14,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ₰ bushel. For Queenstown and orders, a Bristol brig, with Corn, at 5s. ₰ quarter.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report has been as follows: *Jobbers' prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 25c.; Pepperell E, 24½c.; Pepperill R, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—Anthony Manufactured, 27½c.; Palmer River, 25c.; Wheaton Co., 32½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Hamilton, 20c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, 1½-inch tapes, 50c.@73c. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven BB, $12@$13, gold; Thomson's French Woven CC, $11 50@$12 50, gold. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, No. 20 Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $15@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Enamelled Garrote, $20, less 10 ₰ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; Home-made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 8, $8. Rubber Cravats—No. 1 Plain ¾-inch, $4; ⅞-inch, $4 50; 1 inch, $5. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 18½c.

WOOL—The movements in this line in June, Messrs. TELKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The activity reported in our Circular for the month of May, for all classes of Domestic Wool, has continued up to the present time, leaving our quotations about the same for the new clip as they were for the old one. The expected decline has, therefore, not happened, and even a further rise of prices is considered as quite certain. The steady demand for Fleece and Pulled Wools has left a very light stock on the market. The new clip is coming in slowly, and the prices in the interior are much higher than the buyers' views, and no large supply expected. Texas Wool has continued in lively demand at better rates, and but very little is left on the market. The new clip of this description is arriving slowly. California Wool has been more inquired for at advancing rates, with good prospects of new arrivals coming into a bare market. The new Tariff Bill would create a still greater influence if passed by Congress and approved by the President. It has thus far caused in many instances an unwillingness to either sell or buy in the interior, as well as in the Eastern markets. The sale of Foreign Wools, in general, has been interfered with by the advanced rate of the premium on gold. Fine Foreign Wool, such as Cape and Buenos Ayres Mestiza, has been less active—the former has been sold to consumers mainly, while the latter was taken mostly by speculators to a considerable extent at 2c.@3c. higher prices ₰ lb. in gold, or its equivalent in currency. Foreign Medium Wools remain neglected, although prices are in proportion to those obtained for our native wool. Foreign Low Wools continued in good demand, and would have been sold to a much higher extent if the premium upon gold had not risen to its present height. The stock has become considerably smaller, and there is not a proper selection left on the market. The late news from European markets mentions a further decline of ½d.@1d. ₰ lb. on Colonial fine wools at the auction sales in London. The decline was caused by the war prospects on the Continent, and the high rate of discount (10 ₰ cent.) at the Bank of England. The Liverpool market was represented as depressed, and would probably continue so during the sales in July, at auction, of East India Wools. The Havre and Antwerp markets correspond in dullness with the English, and the German markets are called unsettled under the war excitements, which have interfered very seriously with manufactures in general. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1864 were 115,800 bales, 52,729,038 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1865 were 59,391 bales, 33,554,849 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to May 26, 1866, were 38,054 bales, 24,844,469 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending June 23, 1866 were 6,816 bales, 3,854,599 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, July 2, 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	64@68
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	55@60
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	50@53
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	74@78
Saxony fleece	70@72
Full blood fleece	65@69
½ and ¾ blood fleece	60@63
Native and ¼ fleece	53@56
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@62
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	48@50
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@60
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@37
Southern unwashed fleece burry	15@22
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	24@36
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@22
California.	
Washed fleece	45@57
Unwashed fleece, fine	22@40
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@25
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@22
Pulled fine	41@50
Pulled medium	36@43
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	55@62
New-York City, super	48@56
New-York City, No. 1	30@37
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	60@65
Country, super	54@65
Country, No. 1	42@45
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	43@55
Western limed pulled	30@45
Southern limed pulled	28@35
Tub washed	50@65

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE FIRST LAW.—The attention of railway companies and the traveling public is called to the CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE, the simplest, cheapest and most effective safeguard ever applied, giving the engineer, conductor and brakeman the power to arrest the momentum of every train within its length. The use of this safeguard is rapidly increasing. It is now on the entire line to Chicago and St. Louis via Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Manufactured by
WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

THE NEWPORT
PATENT BUREAU TRUNK
As Convenient as a Bureau—as Light as an Ordinary Trunk.
CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
No. 556 Broadway, near Tiffany's, and No. 1 Maiden-lane.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from April 1 to June 30, 1866:

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Died.
John H. Parker	31	Scotland	April 2
Thomas H. Matier	35	New-York	April 3
Edward Quinn	26	New-York	April 6
John Daley	22	New-York	May 5
George Ellis	24	Maine	May 7
A. B. Hall	28	Maine	May 9
Elijah West	36	England	May 11
James Robinson	47	Ireland	May 13
John Wilson	40	Ireland	May 14
Charles Anderson	28	Ireland	May 19
Francis Raleigh	26	New-York	May 20
Frederick Werner	26	Prussia	May 21
Joseph Ellis	60	England	June 1
Michael Dougherty	29	Ireland	June 3
Thomas Donnelly	29	New-York	June 3
James Kiernan	38	England	June 16

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.
We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 of this and the adjacent counties will meet at the Mercer House, corner Mercer and Broome sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of American Independence.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.
N. B.—Dinner will be provided.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—The veterans of the War of 1812 will meet at No. 4 City Hall-pl., at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) with the usual badge of mourning, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother soldier, Wm. Wine, from No. 94 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABRM. DALLY, Col.

SAFE.—A SECOND-HAND SAFE WANTED.
CURICK & BARTHOLOMEW,
Neptune Works, 8th-st., East River.

FLAGS!—BEST ENGLISH BUNTING FLAGS retailed at wholesale prices until the 4th inst.
HOLLINGSWORTH & LEEDS, No. 303 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., among the hills of Berkshire County, the APPLETON ESTATE, containing 75 acres of wood, meadow and arable land, beautifully located within the windings of the Housatonic, and bounded entirely by the river and road. It is in the immediate vicinity of many fine residences, and possesses rare attractions as a site for a first-class country seat. The outbuildings are new; the house is old and of little value. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
16,500 acres of well selected farming and mineral lands in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise at market rates. For particulars apply to J. C. WESTERVELT, No. 125 Pearl-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about two and a half miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land under good state of cultivation; double mansion, with spacious grounds, tastefully laid out with shade trees, lawn, &c.; farmer's cottage, large barn and stables, carriage-houses, wagon-house, tool-house, ice-house (filled,) hennery, granary, cow stables, &c., &c.; large garden with choice varieties of vegetables, berries, fruits and flowers, grape arbors, &c.; orchards and fruit trees in full bearing; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm. The soil is well adapted for grazing, raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain. The horses, cattle, stock, farming utensils and growing crops will be sold with the place if applied for soon. Location unsurpassed for health, convenience and variety of scenery; society and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No 75 Warren-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—"DANSKAMMER" COUNTRY SEAT of the Messrs. Armstrong, near Newburgh, on the Hudson, 81 acres of land, more can be had adjoining if desired, is beautifully wooded and watered. The house is 106 feet front, built of granite, finished inside with blackwalnut, has the modern improvements, is very spacious and beautiful, and would now cost to erect at least $150,000. It is surrounded by superb lawns, planted with large forest trees. The place is bounded on the river by a beautiful sand beach, with private dock. The situation is very fine and accessible, and commands unsurpassed views of the river. The farm has all necessary outbuildings and two cottages. This is one of the finest places in this country, and perhaps combines more beauties and advantages than any other upon the Hudson. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, with possession, near Jamaica, one hour from City; two-story, attic and cupola double house; frame filled in with brick; beautifully finished in modern City style, and in perfect order; furnace, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closets, bells and speaking-tubes, marble mantles, handsomely ornamented ceilings; 35 acres choice land; all necessary out-buildings; price $20,000; $15,000 can remain if desired. FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to J. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE NEW MANsion and country seat, only 11 miles from the City, with 16 acres of ground beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, with many varieties of fruit; good outbuildings; for a gentleman's residence unsurpassed within a radius of 15 miles around the City; a short distance from the depot; communication frequent with the City from Chambers-st. For particulars and cards of admission apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, WITHIN SIX minutes' walk from the depot, a beautiful residence; house contains 12 rooms; about one acre of land tastefully laid out, containing a variety of shrubbery, fruit, over 60 bearing pear trees; part of the ground reserved, if desired; price $10,000; for the whole lot, $12,000; the lot fronts on three streets; terms easy. J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Situated in town of Greenburgh, 1½ miles west of Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad; 106 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; good buildings, good fruit, good water. Also, 30 acres adjoining, together or separate. Apply to AMOS MEAD, on the premises, or to B. MEAD, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS ON Hudson-av., near South-st., Hudson City; West Hoboken horse cars pass on the rear avenue every 15 minutes; view unsurpassed; location healthy; fine variety of vines and trees in good bearing condition. Inquire of O. LIBBY, No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York.

$2,500.—CHEAP.—A RESIDENCE, OUTbuildings, fruit and eight acres, 21 miles from New-York, ½ mile from depot. $5,000, cheap, a residence, outbuildings, fruit and fifteen acres; 24 miles from New-York, 1½ miles from depot; terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A SPLENDID and commodious mansion, 40x40, with 16 lots attached, containing a very choice variety of fruit trees, &c.; said property is convenient to several car routes, pleasantly located; terms easy, and possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & HUSTED, No. 7 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES in New-Jersey, near New-York, in a very healthy location; large house, fine large barn, abundance of fruit of all kinds; soil is excellent; everything in fine order; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET HOUSEKEEPERS, OR PERSONS going to housekeeping, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., and can pay by instalments, if preferred, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE about two miles below Hyde Park Village; comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply for further particulars to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A PURCHASER IS WANTED FOR A peat meadow containing from 20 to 30 acres, only 15 miles from New-York City; peat has been cut ten feet deep, and of the very best quality. Address PEAT, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

ONE OF THE BEST BUILDING SITES in Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, forming four lots, will be sold for $1200 if applied for immediately. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.
To let for the season a very desirable furnished house at a reasonable price. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., New-York, or to the agency in Orange.

FOR RENT.—SUMMER RESIDENCE—IN Springfield, Mass., a convenient house, in excellent order, well furnished, with stable, garden, fruit orchard, &c. Most delightfully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Connecticut River. Will be rented for three or four months, (or longer if desired,) with about twenty-five acres of land attached to the same. Terms reasonable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 Springfield, Mass., or H. M. BAKER, No. 71 West Broadway, New-York. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AT VAN ZANDT'S Point, Little Neck, a spacious country residence, replete with every convenience, stables, hennery, ice-house, boat-house, immediately on the water; fine fruit and vegetable garden. Apply to H. C. HICKS, Little Neck, or E. G. CARL, Flushing.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET—A FURNISHED cottage for the Summer or year; 11 rooms, gas, water, good shade, garden, (planted,) river view; five minutes' walk from depot and boat landing. Call on or address W. H. PERRY, Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

TO LET—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, FURnished and unfurnished houses, $35, $50, $100, $150, $200 per month, very cheap and desirable. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE ON 59TH-ST., fronting Central Park, between 7th-av. and Broadway. Rent $650. Furniture may be hired. CURRY, 67 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ENGLEWOOD.—A STONE HOUSE, WITH modern improvements and six acres of land, one mile from station, to rent or for sale; possession immediately. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO RENT FOR the season, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, situated on Lake-avenue. For particulars, address W. H. WALTON.

TO RENT—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A BRICK dwelling, furnished, for the season; located on Phila-st., a short distance from Broadway; price, $1,000. Address G. K. KRIGGER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, well furnished, without board, will be let at a reasonable rate. Apply at No. 839 6th-av., in drug-store.

ROOMS AND BEDROOMS TO LET—IN house No. 46 Hudson-st.; will be painted and papered for good tenants. Apply in the basement store.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—TO buy or rent, a moderate sized house or cottage; on the Heights preferred; immediate possession. Address, with full particulars and terms, CONVENIENCE, Box No. 103 Brooklyn *Eagle* Office.

OWNERS WANTED—BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: remnant cloth, barrel crackers, bag and contents, boat, silver spoons, 10 cases piano keys, roll matting, neckties, barrel sal soda, gold watches and chains, rings, bundles clothing, remnants dry goods.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GOLDEN EGG and THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE. THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN; or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, AURORA FLOYD. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, A. W. Fenno, Wallis, Ward, Whiting, &c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS and THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS. Cast by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD and EL HYDER. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Frank Dwight Denny and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. English Comic Opera. A NIGHT IN ROME, AND THE TWO CADIS.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M. THE CLOUD LEAP.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

JONES' WOOD.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock. TIGHT ROPE ASCENSION, GREAT ARIEL RAILROAD, MEXICAN FLYING TRAPEZE, &c.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

A Caution.

We hear of applications made to officers and agents of railroads, steamboats, &c., from persons claiming to be connected as correspondents, reporters, or in other capacities with the NEW-YORK TIMES, for free tickets or other special favors on the strength of such connection. We desire all persons concerned to take notice that all such applications are utterly unauthorized and unwarranted, and the persons making them, unless they have written certificates from the Editor or Publisher of the TIMES, are usually imposters. We never authorize any such applications, and uniformly pay all expenses of correspondents, agents or others traveling in the service of the TIMES. And we shall feel indebted to all persons who will promptly advise us of any such applications that may be made professedly in our name or on our behalf.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Three steamships, the *Bremen*, the *City of Boston* and the *Cuba*, arrived yesterday from Europe, bringing in all seven days later intelligence. Although no serious fighting had taken place, the news is interesting and important. Dresden was occupied by the Prussians on the 18th ult. Their advance was unopposed. The capital of Hanover was also occupied. A telegram from Cologne, of June 18, says that the Fourth Darmstadt Infantry regiment had been almost annihilated by the Prussians at Friedberg, between Frankfort and Giessen. Large bodies of Federal troops were massed at Mayence and Frankfort. The Italian army crossed the Mincio on the 20th of June. Both Italy and Prussia had issued formal declarations of war against Austria. The latest dispatches state that the Prussians had entered Bohemia, and that their march was unopposed by the Austrians. Although no battle had taken place, there were numerous rumors of fighting, and it was thought a serious collision could not be long delayed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, report was made upon the condition of the Mississippi Levees. In answer to a resolution of inquiry and insinuation, the Secretary of the Treasury says that Mr. ELMORE, newly appointed Collector at Mobile, never held office under the Confederacy, and opposed the rebellion from the start. The Conference Committee on the Paris Exposition Bill made a report, striking out the word "coin," and the bill was passed. There was a long debate upon the bill amending the Territorial Organization Acts of Nebraska, Colorado and all other States, but no vote was taken.

In the House, after the usual call for resolutions, the resolution (heretofore laid over) of Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, giving a *quasi* recognition of the Fenians as belligerents was lost without a division. After some unimportant business, the Tariff bill was taken up, and a number of sections more were disposed of. A bill to pay $10,000 to the widow of JOHN P. SANDERSON, late Provost Marshal of Missouri, for his services in exposing conspiracies, was rejected. Majority and minority reports were made upon the ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL assault case. The majority recommends the expulsion of Gen. ROUSSEAU and the censure of Mr. GRINNELL; the minority recommends only that Gen. ROUSSEAU be reprimanded. Mr. BANKS proposed a bill looking to the annexation of the British North American possessions and the assumption of their debts.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senator JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, committed suicide on Sunday night at Leavenworth, by shooting himself through the head.

It is said that Mr. DAVIS has expressed his regret at the publication of Dr. CRAVEN'S book.

The Richmond papers notice the presence of Gen. FITZ LEE at the commencement of the University of Virginia, on June 27, and the reports state that he occupied a seat of honor on the platform. His entrance was greeted with rounds of applause, and before retiring, after the exercises were over, the people shouted for him to speak. Coming forward, he said that "at a little village in Virginia, known as Appomattox Court-house, on the 9th day of April, 1865, an occurrence took place which reminded him that he had nothing further to say." Bowing then, he retired, amid cheers which were almost deafening.

A correspondent of the Lynn (Mass.) *Reporter* writes from Savannah (Ga.) that a man in Florida came into Lake City from the woods, the other day, and having heard some one speak of LEE's surrender, could not be made to believe it. "No," said he, "I hearn tell a right smart spell ago that the Yanks had got Richmond, but as for old Bob LEE's surrendering, he haint done no such thing. He haint the boy for that, for I've been [illegible]

The Milledgeville *Federal Union* says it has "no doubt many of Gen. TOOMBS' friends will be glad to hear of his health and present place of residence. We have been informed on reliable authority that he is living in London, and was in good health a few weeks ago." Mrs. TOOMBS "expects to join him in London in a few weeks."

LOCAL NEWS.

The motion in the case of JEREMIAH DRISCOLL vs. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and others of the Board of Excise, and also against the Metropolitan Police, particularly Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, was argued yesterday before Judge CARDOZO, of the Common Pleas. The motion was to make a temporary injunction order permanent. The plaintiff keeps a liquor shop at No. 83 Oak-street, and he and his barkeeper were arrested on Sunday week for selling liquors, &c., on that day. It appears that DRISCOLL had no license either under the act of April, 1866, or the law of 1857, and the questions arising in this case are mainly different from those that were presented in the case of HOLT, in which the Common Pleas, at Special Term, have decided the late act unconstitutional. The Judge refused to hear any of the questions that came up in the Holt and Falk cases, discussed yesterday, and hence the argument on this matter was confined to the rights of a party who persisted in selling liquors on Sunday in defiance of the law of 1857, he having no license under that or any other act of the Legislature. The motion was argued by Mr. JOHN MCKEON in behalf of the plaintiff, and by Mr. CHAS. TRACY for the Board of Excise. The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A report of the Special Committee recommending the transfer to the Government of the lower portion of the Park for the erection thereon of a Post-office, was laid over. A communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a presentment from the Grand Jury against the City Prison, the accommodations of which are totally inadequate. The communication was referred to a Committee. The Special Joint Committee on widening Fifth-avenue presented their report. They recommend that property owners on the avenue, below Fifty-fifth-street, be allowed to retain such portion of the sidewalk as they have inclosed, on payment of the value of the land to the City, and that property owners above Fifty-fifth-street be compelled to conform to the line of street as originally laid out. The report was laid over, and ordered to be printed. Alderman NORTON offered a resolution that all property owners on the avenue below One Hundred and Tenth-street, be confirmed in the possession of that portion of the sidewalks occupied by them on payment of the value of the land to the City. The resolution was laid over, and the Board adjourned.

Six cases, in which as many plaintiffs have commenced suits against the Metropolitan Board of Excise, were presented to the consideration of Mr. Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiffs are liquor-dealers, and their object in commencing suits against the Board is to obtain permanent injunctions similar to those that have been granted by Judge CARDOZO, of the Common Pleas. Justice CLERKE, in answer to the application, stated that, from such cursory examination as he had made of the late Excise Law, it seemed to him to be constitutional, and, therefore, he should not at present grant an injunction, though, of course, he would give an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted, but without an order restraining the defendants in the meantime. The counsel for the several plaintiffs did not see fit to take any orders of the kind proposed by the Court.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced LIZZIE ROBERTS and NETTIE BROWN, shoplifters; GEMALE KENNEDY, for assault with intent to rob; and CHAS. PHILLIPS, for burglary in second degree, to the State Prison for five years each. He also decided to grant the demurrer to the indictments against seven liquor dealers. Judge RUSSEL declined to touch the Excise Law cases until October. He sentenced EDWARD SEYMOUR, for burglary in the third degree, to the State Prison for five years.

One of the counsel for a portion of the many thousand dealers in strong liquors and lager beer, doing business in this City and Brooklyn, stated yesterday in Court that he was under a contract with them to obtain five hundred injunctions against the Board of Excise, and that he was in a fair way to accomplish his part of the contract, having in a day or two secured more than half the requisite number.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday, by the Supreme Court, in the cases entitled HULDA M. OTTIWELL vs. WILLIAM OTTIWELL, and EMILY A. TARRANT vs. CHAS. E. TARRANT. In the latter case the custody of the child is awarded to the wife EMILY, who brought the action against her husband. A reference has been ordered by the same Court in the action of ELIZA M. HOLT vs. ALEXANDER S. HOLT.

Commissioner OSBORN had an interesting case for decision before him yesterday, that of FRANK ALLEN, charged with an assault with intent to kill the first mate of an English ship while on the high seas. Counsel for defendant claims that there is no power to extradite because he had not sought any asylum here; his coming into the Southern District was involuntary.

More than a hundred injunctions were served upon the Metropolitan Police yesterday, restraining them from meddling with the business of certain liquor-dealers. Eleven dealers applied to the Excise Board for license.

The Irvington Base Ball Club, of Irvington, N. J., achieved a decided victory over the Eckford Club, of Brooklyn, yesterday, in a game at Irvington, by a score of 37 to 22.

There was no cholera yesterday in the City. The report from the Hospital Ship was that there was neither death nor admission on Sunday.

Gold was firmer yesterday than on Saturday, though almost wholly as a speculation, the Foreign Exchanges being dull, and the Customs demand more than supplied by the payment of the July gold interest on the Public Debt. The advance was lost at the close of the day. The Stock Exchange showed increased activity. No regular business will be done to-day or on the Fourth of July.

Produce and Merchandise were in rather more request yesterday, but unsettled in price. The freight market was pretty brisk.

The live stock markets opened yesterday, at most of the yards, with a fair demand for good beef cattle, and sales were moderately quick. The number of beef cattle yesterday morning at Bull's Head, on Forty-fourth street, was 3,300. A portion of the cattle-dealers contended that beef sold yesterday ½c.@1c. ℔ lb. less than last week. We have not seen a lot of better cattle, with so few poor ones, on any one week this season, as were in the yards yesterday. Most of them were sold before night. Dealers in milch cows state that the arrivals are light, the demand quite indifferent, and sales slow at former prices. Calves are in good request, and sales moderately quick for those well fattened. The demand for superior veal still continues good, and prices remunerative. Transactions in sheep and lambs are moderately active; arrivals equal to a fair average. The swine market continues moderately active, with a fair demand for hogs well fattened.

THE PARTY CRISIS IN ENGLAND.—Lord RUSSELL's Government has sustained a humiliating defeat upon the clause of the Reform Bill fixing the terms of the borough franchise, Lord DUNKELLIN having moved an amendment in Committee that ratable rather than clear yearly value be the qualification for the franchise, upon the plea, among others, that it would prevent a descent into universal suffrage, a division took place, on the 18th ult., (Waterloo Day,) in a House of 619 members. The result was a majority of eleven against the Government. This at once placed the Government in such a position that the Premier at once put himself into communication with the Queen, no doubt tendering his resignation. The course of the debate appears to have indicated the desertion of their party by many junior Whigs, like DUNKELLIN and GROSVENOR. A week previous to this division Ministers felt confident of a majority; but the outbreak of hostilities in Europe was a new excuse for the opponents of reform to obstruct the measure. The very fact that ground was taken against what was described as a possible advance to universal suffrage, indicates distrust of the working classes, and dread of the manner in which the passions evoked by a great European war might find manifestation. Mr. BRIGHT met this point squarely and with his usual vigor. He insisted that the danger to be apprehended lay in withholding political power from the masses, and *not* in according it to them.

The retirement of the Ministry, if the Queen accepts their resignation, which is not at all certain, involves a possible return of the Tory Party to power, and with it important changes in the recent foreign policy of England. It has been thought by many that the strict neutrality announced by the present Cabinet would be very difficult to maintain; and those who reason after that fashion judge that, from the menacing attitude of Russia and France, England cannot stand long aloof, except at the cost of national humiliation. That the opening of hostilities should be coincident with so grave a crisis in British politics, is remarkable; and the issue upon which the representatives of the people are divided, involving as it does the withholding of popular rights from the masses, cannot be looked upon with other than extreme interest.

The Opening of the Grand Conflict in Europe.

The news from Europe this morning is up to the 24th of June. There has, as yet, been no great battle fought. Lives were lost and blood was spilled, and the suicidal war in Germany has not only commenced, but there is no end to it until the victorious sword commands peace. At present, no one can foretell who will be the happy one to bring peace to distracted Germany. Everything is at odds and ends, and at this distance, and with the abbreviated account of late occurrences in Germany that we have received, we are enabled neither to prophecy nor to give what we would call a complete picture of present affairs. Nevertheless, we will endeavor to present our conception of military matters between Prussia and Austria and their allies.

It appears that Prussia has taken full possession of Saxony, even removing the royal arms of Saxony, and replacing them with the arms of Prussia. We may regard this as a great military advantage to the Prussian army. Austria is proverbial for her slowness, and at this time she has lost, in fact, the first campaign. As the reader will see from the news report in another column, the Prussians have occupied Lobau, Zittau and Sckeuditz, which, like a triangle, inclose the northern frontier of Bohemia. It was even reported, as the latest news indicates, that the Prussians had advanced into Bohemia. This we consider doubtful; but it so, it shows that Prussia is determined to push her first advantage to the utmost.

We cannot forego this opportunity to express our surprise that the Austrians did not anticipate the Prussians in the occupation of Saxony. As a matter of military tactics it was most certainly in the interest of the Austrians to keep the Prussians out of and away from the plains of Saxony. But, whatever reasons there may have been, whether justifiable or not, Prussia is in Saxony and Austria has to drive her out of it. There is but one line of news, and that may mean something important. It is said that an Austrian patrol crossed the Silesian frontier, and after firing at and pressing back a Prussian patrol, other Austrian troops were following. If that be so, it is possible that from Silesia the Austrian General may succeed in isolating the Prussians in Saxony. To do this, however, it would be necessary that Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and in fact the whole force of the Diet should move. It appears they have concentrated near Frankfort, and, it is said, a great battle was impending at that place, all the troops of the Southern States of Germany having been advanced to that point, and Prussia, on her way southward, having taken Frankfort in a central march of attack against the Diet.

Italy is said to have made an official declaration of war against Austria, and a report comes to us by way of Vienna that Prussia has sent one hundred and thirty millions of francs to Florence to aid Italy in its proposed fight against Austria. No other military movements of the Italians are reported, except that they had crossed the Mincio, and had proceeded onward unopposed. It must be understood that the world-renowned Quadrilateral is some distance east from the Mincio, and that, considering the present attitude of France, and her guarantee of the inviolability of the Italian Kingdom, Austria will most certainly keep on the defensive in the south so long as either a great victory or overwhelming defeat in the north shall not have made an aggressive movement against the Italians necessary or desirable.

The most unexplainable position occupied by any Power in Europe is that of Russia. Rumors are flying to and fro on the Continent of an alliance between Austria and Russia, but nobody knows enough about the matter either authoritatively to contradict or to confirm the report. One thing appears to be certain, that Russia has concentrated a large number of troops on her western frontier. That this has not been done to attack Austria all know; but whether the object be to help Austria no one can as yet pretend to say. NAPOLEON is also watching, and it may be that he expects to come to an understanding with Russia about a new map of Europe. But events may travel faster than man's mind, and if a battle in Germany should change the relations of the two great Powers at war, who knows but what Russia and France may be found in battle array again.

The next mail from Europe will bring us the tidings of the first great battle in Central Europe between Germans and Germans, and also whether, as always heretofore, foreign Powers have taken advantage of this purely German quarrel, and are about attempting to reap the benefit.

New Life for Italy—The Compensations of War.

War is likely to settle for Italy the fate of an evil which has for ages eaten out her vitality, and which has been as destructive to her energies as Southern slavery was to ours. It is proposed in Parliament to *secularise* or confiscate the whole of the immense amount of property still held by the Church, and which keeps in lazy existence such immense bodies of non-producers under the designation of "religious orders." The profoundly baneful influence of these orders upon Italian life and industry has long been recognized by Italian statesmen, and is palpable to every traveler in Italy. The work they pretend to do in the way of popular education is a sham, and the influence they pretend to exert in behalf of public morality is worse than a sham. The extent of popular education among natives is in inverse ratio to the extent of religious orders ostensibly for educational purposes. Italy and Spain have the most priests and monks, and the most degradation and ignorance; while in Prussia and the United States, where education is purely secular, knowledge is universal among the people. Italy has found only evil, material and moral, from these bodies; and when to this is added the fact that they are in large measure disaffected toward the liberal government and policy of VICTOR IMANUEL, ground enough is found for the effort to limit their size and power. "Tear down the rookeries and the crows will flee away," was the sentiment of the stern JOHN KNOX when urging the people to make short work with the monasteries of his day; and the advice was found as effectual at the time as its influence has been beneficial to his country ever since. If the Chruch property in Italy is secularized, there will be a speedy end to all the tribes of lazy monks who fatten upon the national ruin.

But nothing less than the imperative necessities of war could have brought about the action upon this subject which has probably by this time been taken by the Parliament of Italy. The Italian people, at this terrible crisis of their national existence, demand that that portion of their native soil held by these Orders be put to material uses, and that it be seized and confiscated by the nation to save the nation's life. To this purpose, at this time, everything must be sacrificed, and every measure must be adopted that is necessary. The people give their property, their prospects and their lives. They must also be allowed to give that which, though held by ecclesiastics, is intrinsically their own. The trials of the times and the fervor of the hour have brought them to this extraordinary point; and thus, by one stroke, a gigantic evil will be swept away, and a beneficent measure consummated—ends which could have been thus decisively brought about only by the all-compelling necessities of war. In the hot furnace of war, we secured the destruction of American Slavery, and gave the nation a new life of freedom and power; and in the same furnace will Italy destroy the hoary wrongs of centuries, and from them secure the elements of a vigorous and permanent existence.

The West and the Tariff.

The sectionalism which is the bane of our politics nowhere rears its head more defiantly than upon the Tariff question. It aims at subjecting general and national interests to interests that are local and individual. It insists that the welfare of the West and the South, and of consumers everywhere, shall be prejudiced for the aggrandizement of the manufacturers of less than half a dozen Eastern States. It demands that the Treasury of the nation shall suffer that private pockets may be filled; that the resources upon which the Government relies for the fulfillment of its obligations shall be impaired, to provide bigger dividends for firms and corporations whose profits during the war were notoriously enormous.

The course thus pursued is simply suicidal. It is the old story of greed over-reaching itself. Between the profits of the manufacturers and the purses of the people there is but the remotest sympathy; and to reconcile the latter to the claims of the former, fairness and moderation are indispensable. And so it is also as between the sections. The manufacturing interest, which would have everything subordinate to its gain, is centred in a few of the Atlantic States; and between these Eastern manufacturers and the great and growing West there is little or no sympathy. The manufacturing class seek protection for their own sake, and the only protection which seems to satisfy them really amounts to prohibition. The people generally, and the West in particular, require that, in the adjustment of protection, their wants and convenience shall not be disregarded; and when protection threatens to culminate in prohibition, they are not unlikely to fight it on the basis of free trade.

Of this danger the country has already received suggestive warnings. The leading Western journals, with scarcely an exception, have taken strong ground against an increase of existing duties, avowedly because the West will not submit to be made tributary to Eastern manufacturers. The same feeling has obtained expression in Congress, and that, too, from members whose personal and political affiliations might have been expected to bind them to the advocates of high duties. Mr. WILSON's language is especially significant. To the tariff as it is he cheerfully submits, not because the West does not suffer from it, but because, with all its burdens, it is one of the legacies of the war, and the West has no disposition to shirk its share of the general load. But on the part of the West he objects to an increase of duties ranging from one hundred to two hundred per cent., and he tells the manufacturers plainly that by agitating for higher profits they endanger the protection now accorded to them. We quote from the report in the *Congressional Globe:*

> "By pressing the duties to the high standard proposed in this bill, very many sections of the country now disposed to protect properly and equitably our manufacturing interests will be driven to the other extreme, and the manufacturers will find the great body of the population of those sections, instead of as now favoring protection, driven into free-trade ideas. There is more danger from reaction to the manufacturing interests than from letting them rest upon the basis of the present law. I give that warning to gentlemen who are asking us to make these enormous rates; I give them the warning so that they may know when the storm comes hereafter, it is the result of their own action, and not the design of any portion of the people of the country to injure or cripple our manufacturing interests."

And again:

> "I have asked the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to tell me how much the duty provided for in this section increases the duties levied under the existing tariff. I have not received an answer from him; but I have received an answer from another source; not from an outsider, not from a manufacturer, but from a member of this House, who is well informed in relation to this subject, and he tells me that the increase under this paragraph will amount to one or two hundred per cent. And yet we are told that it is necessary for us to have that increase of duty, in order that we may not send our raw material to Russia to be manufactured there and brought back to us, and that we shall have a home market. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania expect the consumers of the country are to pay these exorbitantly increased rates, under the duty now proposed to be laid, for the purpose of sustaining the theory which he has advanced here to-day, of building up at some future time manufactories of these particular articles? Not at all. While we take care of the interests of the manufacturer, we must take care, also, of the people who are to buy the goods they manufacture, and who are to pay these exorbitant rates of import duty. If we do that, the consumer will not quarrel with the manufacturer, and the manufacturer will have no cause to quarrel with the consumer. I protest against the imposition of import duties ranging from one to two hundred per cent.; and I stand here to-day a better friend of the manufacturing interest than some who claim to be its special champions."

In the same spirit Mr. KASSON, another of Iowa's representatives, pleads for the interests of "the millions of people in the West" who he says, will choose free-trade if that be the only alternative to prohibition.

Neither Mr. WILSON nor Mr. KASSON can be classed among the free-traders, pure and simple. Their arguments and remonstrances are not to be got rid of upon the pretence that they originate in minds hostile to the principle of protection. They are against prohibitory duties, of course, but both of them favor incidental protection—the adjustment of duties with a reasonable regard to the difficulties and the wants of "the infantile industries of America." And this is all the protection to which the people of this country ever will submit, or to which the judicious friends of the manufacturers ever will lay claim.

Nor can it be forgotten that the manufacturers, who are most voracious in their demands, have already profited by a reduction of internal taxation. By the revision of the Internal Revenue Act during the present session, the country has given up $75,000,000; and the extent to which manufacturers have profited by the reduction may be inferred from Mr. RAYMOND's statements when discussing the new rate of duty on railroad iron:

> "The duty on railroad iron was raised last year from $12 40 per ton to $15 75, expressly for the reason that the internal duty amounted to $8 40. That internal duty had been taken off, and yet it was proposed now to raise the duty on imported iron to $22 50, equivalent to an increase of $6 75 in addition to the $8 40 of internal tax taken off, being an increased protection of $15 15 per ton."

Rapacity could hardly go much further. To obtain a reduction of taxation bearing upon themselves, and at the same time and for their own benefit to levy heavier taxation upon the community, would seem to be the *ne plus ultra* of monopolizing ingenuity. Sharp it may be, and selfish it undoubtedly is; but the Tariff which rests upon sharpness and selfishness, or into which these qualities largely enter, is not likely to be permanent.

And here, again, Mr. WILSON's council merits attention. If the manufacturers were prudent, they would be content with the tariff as it is rather than jeopardize the protection they enjoy by constantly and greedily struggling for more. For all practical purposes the existing scale of duties is sufficiently high to stimulate domestic production. That under its operation the great body of manufacturers have reaped a bountiful harvest of profit is undeniable. The dividends declared by iron companies and by the corporations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, during the war, were large enough to satisfy any ordinary appetite, although in many instances exceeded by the earnings of last year. What more would they have? Is it believed that the American people may be induced to guarantee a continuance of exorbitant gain to every capitalist or corporation that may engage in manufactures? Or that any right exists under which manufacturers may knock at the door of the Capitol year after year, with a claim for such an alteration of duties as shall yield them all the profit they require? True wisdom dictates a very different course. It suggests a contented acquiescence in duties so moderate in amount that they shall offer a guarantee of permanence, and so reasonably adjusted that they shall not challenge constant attention or provoke efforts for their abrogation. The West, be it remembered, is the growing power upon this continent. And the West, we are confident, will not patiently allow itself to be impoverished, that Messieurs Monopolists may gather gold without hindrance or limitation.

Senator Lane.

The suicide of Senator LANE, of Kansas, is a very melancholy incident. If ever the act of suicide can be traced to organization and organic condition, it certainly can be so traced in this case. LANE was a man of the most impulsive and reckless type (we do not in this case use the word reckless in its moral applications) that the West produces, a man who had no higher law than his own personality—and could tolerate no bridle upon his will. Lately his health suddenly became prostrated, and he had to leave his seat in the Senate threatened, if not actually struck, with paralysis. It was while in this condition, with a deranged brain and a shattered system, that he was guilty of the act of self-destruction.

It was in connection with the wild and heroic history of the young State of Kansas that LANE figured most conspicuously; and the part he bore in rescuing her from the clutches of Slavery, not only secured him the Senatorship for two successive elections, but will cause him to be remembered with gratitude in her history as long as she has a citizen to enjoy the freedom he did so much to win. Of his advent into the Territory in 1854, after his long and adventurous march from Iowa; of the numerous fights he fought with the "Border Ruffians" at the head of small bodies of Free-State men; of the manner in which he roused the people by his intensely impassioned appeals; of his ceaseless personal and political struggles; of the great triumph achieved by the Free-State party, of whom he was the acknowledged leader, in so far at least as such men as settled Kansas could acknowledge any leader; of any of the extraordinary incidents that marked the career of this singular Western politician and fighter, we do not propose to speak in detail. But there is no danger of their being forgotten in the West. At the beginning of the great war of Secession, he left his seat in the Senate to take part in the national defence, and both in the raising of troops and in actual duty in the field, he did as much service as was possible even to a man of his capacities. But though a fighter, fitted in the highest degree for irregular operations on the Border, and against such enemies as he met on the plains of Kansas in 1856 or in Missouri in the early operations of the late war, he was no soldier in a scientific sense, and soon discovered that his mission was not to plan campaigns or command armies. He returned to his Senatorial duties, and during the war and until some time after its close, his politics were of the most radical anti-slavery type, but latterly he has been in the main a supporter of the President and his policy. His course in this latter respect has secured for him the most violent denunciations in the State which he represented—the politics of which are of the Wendell-Phillips order; and he became so unpopular among his old friends that, bold and defiant though he was, he hardly dared to set face among them. This trouble unquestionably intensified the others, and because of the others seemed of a more formidable character than it would have done to LANE had he been sane in body and brain. In the Senate LANE made no especial mark, and as an orator he found himself out of place there, as he had previously found himself out of place in this city. It was on the stump in the West and in times of trouble and confusion that LANE's native oratorical powers and intensity of character told with effect; and their effect under such circumstances was very great.

LANE was a very ambitious man. He was accused of using means of any kind to attain his end, and unquestionably he was not very scrupulous, though there were doubtless as many false charges against him as there are against most of our public men. He cared nothing for money only to scatter it, and while he had many enemies, had also numerous devoted friends. Were we to point a moral from his untimely end, it would be a caution against giving way to the passions on the part of those whom God has gifted with reason.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

The Change of Gauge—Through Passenger Trains Soon to Run to Easton.

An advertisement in another column announces that the work of changing the gauge of the Morris and Essex Railroad has been completed, and that the trains are running between Hoboken and Hackettstown with their accustomed regularity. As is well known, the track of this road was extended some months since to Easton, Pennsylvania, where it connects with the Lehigh Valley Road and the railroad system of Pennsylvania generally. This extension was, of course, made with the intention of giving another and an independent line of communication with the coal-fields of Pennsylvania, and since the gauge of the railroads running through those districts is four feet eight inches and a half, while that of the Morris and Essex Road was four feet ten inches, it became necessary to reduce the width of the latter one inch and a half in order to make it conform to that of the connecting roads. It was necessary that this work should be done, moreover, without seriously interrupting the regular passenger travel, and for some time preparations have been in progress looking towards this end. The new passenger cars and locomotives which were contracted for some time since were built for the new gauge, and the new wheels which were substituted upon the old cars were made with a tread wide enough to admit of their running temporarily upon the old gauge. Every preparation having been made that careful foresight and calculation of all the contingencies could suggest, the work of actually altering the track was commenced a week ago last Thursday, (June 21,) under the immediate direction of Mr. S. SCHOCH, Assistant Superintendent of the road, and Mr. J. U. HOUSE, Superintendent of the track. A force of over 400 men were on that day set to work at Hackettstown. The men commenced work as early as 3 o'clock in the morning and continued (with proper intervals for rest,) until it was so dark that they could not see, and in order to enable them to make the most of their time a "maintenance train" consisting of two sleeping cars, two cars for dining and one for cooking, accompanied the force. On Friday last the alteration had been completed as far as Newark, and on Sunday the gauge of the road from Hackettstown to Hoboken, including the double track between Roseville and Hoboken, with the Bloomfield branch and all the sidings—in all about one hundred miles of track, had been altered. And during this time, although there were occasional brief delays, not a single through-train was abandoned, and but one between Newark and Hoboken, and that the least important, was omitted for one day only. The undertaking was moreover accomplished without the slightest accident, a result largely due to the skill and energy of Mr. SCHOCH, who had made every provision necessary against casualties or delays. Mr. HOUSE also spared no exertions to push the work in hand as rapidly as possible.

In anticipation of this extension of the road, and of a great increase of its traffic, the Morris and Essex Railroad Company have lately added to their rolling stock sixteen new engines, seven passenger cars, most thoroughly constructed and handsomely finished, and eight hundred coal cars, besides a large number of platform and house freight cars. A large majority of the old passenger cars are already adapted to run upon the new gauge.

Since all the rolling stock of the Company will just now be needed for the transportation of coal and other freight, trains will for the present run no further than Hackettstown, but in the course of two or three weeks they will go to Easton. Meanwhile the arrangements for the connections at that point will be completed. The Summer time-table, however, will go in force on or about Monday next, (July 9.)

The public will, of course, at once recognize the vast importance of the completion of another and independent connection with the coal fields of Pennsylvania, for it is to be hoped that increased facilities for transportation may have a decided effect in keeping down the prices of fuel.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 29.

The total amount of exports from San Francisco since Jan. 1, exceeds $32,000,000, including specie and merchandise with duties added. The exports of produce was greater that at any former period.

The new crop of wheat opens about 50c. lower than at the corresponding period last year. Want of tonnage prevents large exports.

There is an increased disposition among San Francisco capitalists to invest in California mines. Three claims in Nevada County are reported sold, amounting in the aggregate to $830,000.

Mining shares are better; Ophir, $213; Imperial, $105; Savage, $900; Yellow Jacket, $690; Challar Potosi, $175. Legal-tenders, 71¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 30.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, from Portland, brings $89,700 in treasure.

The disposition to speculate in gold affects mining stocks seriously. Money is in active demand and abundant at the usual rates.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day, carrying $2,445,700 in treasure, of which $1,551,000 is for New-York.

The tendency of mining shares is upward. Ophir $220, Savage $900, Imperial $103, Belcher $166, Chollar Potosi $193, Yellow Jacket $695, Gould and Curry $700; legal tenders 71.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 2.

Cotton declined 1c.@2c.; sales 400 bales low middling at 31c.; to-day's receipts 449 bales. Flour, Superfine $9 25. Corn, mixed 80@82½c.; White 90c. Bank sterling, 165. Freights dull and unchanged.

The sugar cane is in fine condition, and it is estimated that the crop will yield 50,000 hhds.

A decision has been rendered against the city in favor of the Mail Steamship Company for the devastation of their wharf and enclosures, with damages to the amount of $8,000.

The Courts have adjourned, and the Judges are going North.

There is a serious conflict between the Civil Rights Bill and the State labor laws.

Bishop WILMER accepts and the majority of the dioceses indorse his election. He will soon be consecrated by Bishop HOPKINS.

Horse Racing at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 2.

The trot for $5,000 between the Boston mare *Blackstone Belle*, and the Philadelphia mare, *Fanny Allen*, which came off at the Mystic Park this afternoon, before a very large crowd, was won by the Boston mare in three straight heats. Time, 2:28¼, 2:30¼ and 2:30. A large amount of money changed hands.

A Negro Burnt at the Stake.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, July 2.

The Savannah *Herald* of this morning says that a freedman arrested at Macon for the murder of a woman in Wilkinson County, was brought back to the scene of the outrage, and after the mutilation of portions of his body, he was bound to a tree, surrounded by faggots and burned.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 2.

Senator BROWN publishes an address to the people of Missouri, declining a reelection to the United States Senate.

Some $200,000 in gold dust arrived here from Fort Benton in the last three days.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 2.

The base ball match to-day, between the Athletics and Nationals, of Washington, was witnessed by five thousand people. The Athletics made 22 runs, and the Nationals 6.

Fire.

LANCASTER, N. H., Monday, July 2.

J. G. DARLING & Co's store and goods at Lunenburgh, Vt., were burned last night. Loss $80,000. Insurance $3,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 2.

The Metropolitan Hotel, on Main-street, was damaged by fire, this noon, to the probable amount of $10,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Progress of the Tariff Bill in the House.

Reports in the Rousseau-Grinnell Affair.

A Majority of the Committee Would Expel Gen. Rousseau.

The Minority Satisfied with a Public Reprimand.

Gen. Banks on the Prospective Annexation of Canada.

Agreement on the Paris Exposition Bill.

Debate on Amending Territorial Organizing Acts.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 2.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL—THE SEA ISLANDS PROPERTY.

The only essential point of difference between the two Houses of Congress with respect to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was upon the Sea Island question. The report agreed upon by the Conference Committee adopts, in the main, the view upon this question of the Senate. It provides that restoration of lands occupied by freedmen under Gen. SHERMAN's order shall not be made until the crops of this year have been gathered, nor till the former owners of the lands or their legal representatives have paid the freedmen a fair compensation for all improvements. Provision for the freedmen dispossessed of lands held under this order is made in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Lake, where Government holds thirty-eight thousand acres bought in at tax sales made in pursuance of the President's order of Sept. 16, 1863. These lands are to be surveyed under direction of the South Carolina Tax Commissioners, and divided up into twenty-acre lots, which are to be sold at $1 50 per acre to the freedmen, first to those now occupying plantations under SHERMAN's order, and second to those who have been turned off such plantations. No person can have more than one tract, and payment may be made any time within six years. The Assistant Bureau Commissioners of Georgia and South Carolina are authorized to determine the validity of claims under SHERMAN's order, and issue non-assignable warrants on the South Carolina Tax Commissioners in favor of all persons having valid claims.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now engaged in preparing his report for the fiscal year ending June 30; and as many reports are to be received from distant points the issue of the regular monthly statement of the public debt for June, 1866, will be sustained. The result of the financial operations of the Treasury during the last month, however, will show a deminution of the national debt to the amount of between ten and fifteen millions. The President this afternoon visited the Academy of the Visitation, in Georgetown, on the occasion of the annual commencement of the Institution. He was accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOGE. The President's reception was most gratifying and enthusiastic. He presented the premiums and conferred the honors upon the young ladies, Rev. Father MAGUIRE delivered an address.

CALIFORNIA MINT.

JOHN JAY KNOX, formerly in charge of the Mint Department of the Treasury, has been dispatched by the Secretary of the Treasury to California to investigate the affairs of the branch mint at San Francisco.

SUICIDE OF SENATOR JAMES H. LANE.

Public circles were somewhat startled to-day at the announcement that Senator JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas, had shot himself this morning at Leavenworth. Later intelligence announced his death. He has been absent from his seat for the past three weeks, and when he left here was suffering somewhat from nervous debility. Since leaving, certain developments have been made in the West seriously impugning his private and official character, and it is conjectured that these, added to his previous depressed physical condition, may have been the principal cause for the act.

CASE OF THE MOBILE COLLECTOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a reply to a resolution of that body requesting a duly certified copy of an official oath taken by ALBERT ELMORE, as Collector of Customs at Mobile, Ala. He incloses a copy of Mr. ELMORE's official oath, from which it appears he swore that he has never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, and that he had never voluntarily given aid and comfort to persons in armed rebellion, etc.

In reference to the preamble of the resolution that Mr. ELMORE is alleged to have held office under the late Confederate Government, and also to have otherwise given aid and support to the same, so that he therefore could not honestly and truthfully take the oath prescribed by law; the Secretary deems it his duty to say that the Department was informed before the appointment that Mr. ELMORE had never held office under the late Confederate Government, nor given the same aid and support, although a resident of Alabama during the war, and at one time a subofficer of the Alabama Legislature, yet that he never took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and was uniformly and always opposed to the rebellion.

HARPER'S FERRY.

A communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the Senate, inclosed a report from Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, in which he says Harper's Ferry cannot, in his opinion, be ever again used to advantage for the manufacture of arms. The detention of the property of the United States at that point is not necessary or advatageous to the public interest, beyond the temporary use of so much as may be required for the ordnance depot; and he recommends that as soon as that depot can be broken up, all the public land, buildings and other property there be sold, and the proceeds of the sale be applied to the construction of the Armory in the West, as now authorized by law to be established.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a telegram, this morning, from E. B. TAYLOR, President of the Laramie Commission, dated Fort Laramie, June 29, announcing that a satisfactory treaty had been concluded with the Sioux and Cheyennes. The two tribes were largely represented, and the most cordial feeling prevailed.

STEEDMAN'S TOUR.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON having completed their investigations in Mississippi, arrived in New-Orleans yesterday, from whence they will make up and forward their report on Alabama and Mississippi. They conclude their investigations with Louisiana and Texas.

REVENUE.

Receipts of Internal Revenue open well for the new fiscal year. They reached to-day the handsome sum of $2,618,133 28.

TAX TROUBLES.

The Conference Committee on the Tax Bill had another session to-day, but did not touch the vital points of difference between the two Houses. They meet again to-morrow.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the Commissioners under the act to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenditures in enrolling and equipping, and provisioning the militia force to aid in suppressing rebellion, and also confirmed the nomination of JOSEPH M. HUMPHREYS as a Collector of Customs at Richmond, Va.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

During the past week the Senate has rejected an unusual number of the President's nominations, most of them men of unexceptional military record. Among the rejections of last Saturday were Col. RUFUS CHENEY, of Wisconsin, nominated as Assessor of the First Collection District of that State, and Col. GEO. GINTY, of the same State, nominated as Assessor for the Fifth District. Col. GINTY served gallantly in the late war. Two of his brothers were killed, and his father served as a private during the war. Co

Cheney served with credit as a Paymaster. The Senate also rejected Col. A. J. Fulton, nominated as Assessor of the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, who was also a soldier of good record. Wm. Edwards, also a faithful soldier, was rejected as Postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa. Peter L. Fey, nominated as Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo., was the second time rejected. What kind of record will stand the test of the Senate would appear to be a mystery.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, with a view to arrange the public business before them before fixing a time for the adjournment of the session.

THE LATE ASSAULT.

The Committee appointed by the House to investigate and report upon the facts in the case of the assault committed by the Hon. Mr. Rousseau, of Kentucky, upon the person of Hon. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, to-day made the following report: That at the close of the session, June 14, while passing from the House through the portico of the east front of the Capitol, Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, was accosted by Mr. Rousseau, of Kentucky, who stated to him that he had waited four days for an apology for the conduct towards him in the House. Not receiving from Mr. Grinnell a satisfactory reply Mr. Rousseau immediately struck Mr. Grinnell several blows with a small cane upon the face and head until the cane was broken. The time occupied in this transaction was but momentary. The weapon used was a small rattan cane with iron end. There were from six to ten blows given. No resistance was made by Mr. Grinnell, and no serious personal injury resulted from the assault. After some words the parties separated without the direct interference of any person.

There were fifteen or twenty persons present upon the portico at the time of the assault, a part of whom were detained there by a shower of rain falling at the moment. No other member of the House was present than the parties named. No person was present as a friend or in company with Mr. Grinnell. He was without arms or weapons of any kind. Mr. Rousseau had no weapons except that which has been described. Three persons were present as friends of Mr. Rousseau, the first one on account of information received from Mr. Rousseau that a personal assault was possible, if not probable; the second on account of his excited appearance and manner when passing through the rotunda. It does not appear that any one of the parties was informed of his intended action, except the first three friends of Mr. Rousseau, who were all armed with loaded revolvers or pistols—the first one had taken his weapon with him on the day of the affair in expectation of what might occur. The second was armed with a pistol, which he had carried upon his person for a long time, in accordance with the custom of the country in which he was raised, where men from the same neighborhood had served in the Union or the rebel armies. The third was armed with a pistol, which it was generally his custom to carry, and which he had upon his person on that day, without any reference to the difficulty which occurred. After further remarks the Committee say: As to the question of provocation or publication presented in this case, it has been compelled to decide, after mature deliberation, that no provocation can justify a resort to violence against the person of a member of this House. In enumerating the privileges of its members the Constitution expressly declares that for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place. (Art. 1, Sec. 5.) The theory upon which parliamentary assemblies are founded, is that of the inviolability of the person of the representative. No tribunal or officer of the Government is authorized, except in cases of treason, felony or breaches of the peace, to call him to an account for the part taken in the transactions of the assembly of which he is a member. The existence and authority of legislative assemblies depend upon the recognition of this fundamental law. This is due not less to the dignity of the assembly and the rights of its members than to the people they represent. An act of violence against a representative is an act of insurrection against the people he represents. It cannot be justified by any delinquency or wrong on the part of the representative which they have not authorized and for which they ought not to be held responsible nor deprived of the right of representation. Those prerogatives of the representive are so much a matter of public concern that they cannot be taken away by any act of the assembly of which he is a member except by an order of expulsion or its equivalent, or annulled by the Legislature, and so far as they secure to him the right of attendance, it is not in the power of the representative to waive or surrender them. In his privileges are involved the right of representation of the people, and upon their proper recognition the existence of representative government and political liberty depends. The Committee is therefore of opinion that in the assault upon the person of Hon. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, on account of words spoken in debate, and for the acknowledged purpose of disgracing him as a member of the House, and thereby depriving him of his due and just influence and power as a member of this House, Hon. Mr. Rousseau, of Kentucky, committed an inexcusable breach of the privileges of this House, as well as of the people represented by Mr. Grinnell, for which no provocation or justification can be pleaded, and which merits the strongest condemnation that it is in the power of the House to impose. In forming this opinion the Committee has not overlooked the circumstances out of which the assault originated, and which have been pleaded a ground of justifiable provocation. The imputation of cowardice in an officer of the United States Army is an offence to which no reply can be made. It is difficult to prove the existence of personal courage; a man's character in this respect must be in a great degree a matter of opinion. When it becomes necessary to make an imputation of this character against a member of the House, it should be done with the formality of a charge of misconduct, accompanied by a statement of the facts upon which it is based, and by which it is to be inferred as proved. The Committee is unable to find in this case any justification for an imputation of this character against the Representative from Kentucky. His military services were voluntarily rendered in favor of the Government under which the House holds all its privileges and powers, against a large portion of the people of his own State, as well as against his immediate fellow-citizens, relatives and friends. If anything would justify a resort to violence, which the Committee denies, it might perhaps be found in an imputation of this kind. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the House express its disapprobation of the personal reflection of the character of the Hon. Mr. Rousseau as a violation of the orders of the House, and a breach of the privileges of its members. It appears from the evidence that three persons were present with arms at the time of the assault. One of them, at least, had been informed of its probable occurrence, and all of them expressed to the Committee their intention to take part in the affair, in the event of any unexpected interference on the part of outside parties on either side. It appears to the Committee, after mature deliberation, that inasmuch as this occurred in a premeditated and actual assault upon the person of a member of this House, that such presence and participation was an offence against the public peace and the privileges of this House, which ought not to pass unnoticed. It is therefore recommended that these parties be brought to the bar of the House and held subject to its order. In these recommendations the Committee has performed the duty with which it was charged; but it is perhaps proper, in addition to what has been said, to call the attention of the House to the necessity of enforcing the rules of the House against personalities in debate. These rules are founded in national rules and rights as well as in ancient parliamentary law. It is the duty of every member of the House to see that they are observed. This depends more upon the temper and purpose of this House than upon the officers. If the members of the House regard with indifference the violation of the rules of debate in this connection, the dignity of the House, the privileges of the members and the rights of the people they represent cannot be maintained. Upon a full and careful consideration of all the facts in this case, the Committee reports the following resolution. [See regular Congress report.]

The undersigned concur with the majority of the Committee in holding that Gen. Rousseau in his assault upon Mr. Grinnell was guilty of a violation of the privileges of this House for which there was no justification. But considering the very gross provocation received by Mr. Rousseau, the wanton and unjust imputations cast upon his military character and services, the faith of the House to protect him against an assault unwarrantable in itself and a violation of the privilege of the House, and the absence of any intention to inflict severe bodily injury upon Mr. Grinnell, they are of the opinion that expulsion is a punishment more severe than justice or the public interest requires. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution instead of the first of the series reported by the Committee. [See Congress report.]

In recommending the adoption of the other resolutions reported by the Committee, the undersigned fully concur.

HENRY J. RAYMOND,
JOHN HOGAN.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Monday, June 2.

REMOVAL OF ACTION.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides for such removal in cases involving $500, in which the defendant is an alien, or citizen of another State, when the suit has been instituted for the purpose of restraining or enjoining said defendant, or when the suit is one in which there can be a final determination of the controversy so far as concerns him without the presence of other defendants as parties in the cause.

AMENDING THE JUDICIARY COURTS ACT.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to amend an act to establish the Judiciary Courts of the United States, approved Sept. 24, 1789. It provides that in cases in State Courts in which the matter in dispute is $500, either party may show to the Court that the trial will involve the determination of rights of such party, under some act of Congress concerning the war against the United States, and such action may be removed to the proper United States Court.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. Clark, from the Select Committee on the Reconstruction of Levees of the Mississippi River, reported a bill making an appropriation for the reconstruction and repair of the levees of that river in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and for the improvement of the river.

The bill appropriates $1,500,000 as follows: $695,000 in Louisiana; $655,000 in Mississippi, and $250,000 in Arkansas. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make report to the next session of Congress, showing how much of the money has been expended, how expended, and by whom; the particular levees repaired, their condition, the area protected by them, and the amount of money remaining unexpended.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Nye introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining:

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby requested and authorized to appoint such Committee or association of scientific men as in his judgment may appear most competent for that purpose, to attend such exhibition, and procure and forward thereto such specimens of ores and mineral products of this country as they may select with such specimens and models of structures and machinery for the extraction, dressing and reduction of ores, and for the illustration of mineral products and of mining and metallurgical appliances and constructions as may best tend to the result desired, and to defray in whole or in part the expenses of such arrangements, the sum of $10,000 and no more shall be paid to the committee or association to be appointed as aforesaid, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

He also introduced a resolution authorizing the American Bureau of Mining to make such arrangements and exhibit such collections.

PAYING VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill to provide for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, militia, a company of cavalry and a battery of artillery called into the service to resist the Kirby Smith invasion in 1862. The bill was passed.

Mr. Brown, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of certain Missouri Volunteers, who served during the war.

LAND TITLES.

Mr. Conness called up a bill to quiet the title to certain lands in Benecia, Cal., which was passed.

LANDS TO MINNESOTA.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Stewart, concurred in the House amendments to a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for railroad purposes.

IOWA WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. Wilson called up a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate and settle Iowa war claims, which was passed.

PARIS EXPOSITION AGAIN.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the subject of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, made a report. The Conference Committee struck out the words "in coin," which were in the Senate bill, after all appropriations; and as thus amended the bill goes to the President.

NIAGARA CANAL.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill came up as the special order at 10 o'clock, but was, on motion of Mr. Howe, postponed until to-morrow.

A HORSE RAILROAD.

Mr. Wilson called up a bill authorizing the construction of a horse railroad through the military reservation at Leavenworth, Kansas, which was passed.

TERRITORIAL MATTERS.

The bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and New-Mexico was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Buckalew's amendment to strike out the section of the bill forbidding discrimination on account of color in the bestowal of the elective franchise.

Mr. Saulsbury spoke in favor of the amendment. Had anything occurred to make it essential to the welfare of the white race that the negroes in these territories should be granted the right of suffrage?

Mr. Conness moved the postponement of the bill under consideration.

The motion of Mr. Conness prevailed, and the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, made a report which was agreed to.

The report sustains the Senate proposition relative to the South Carolina lands occupied by freedmen. It authorizes the Assistant Commissioners for South Carolina and Georgia to determine the validity of all titles of lands claimed under Gen. Sherman's special field order, and to give each person having a valid claim a warrant on the direct tax Commissioners for South Carolina for twenty acres of land, which will entitle him to a lease for six years, at the end of which time, on the payment of a sum not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per acre, a certificate of sale may be obtained; upon the completion of transfers of these lands the former owners shall have restored to them the lands occupied under Gen. Sherman's order.

MAILS TO CHINA.

Mr. Conness called up the bill to so amend the bill establishing mail service between the United States and China, so as to relieve the Steamship Company performing the service from the obligation of touching at Honolulu.

Mr. Conness explained the necessity of the provision. It would save six or seven days' time in the trip to China.

Mr. Grimes opposed the bill on the protest of naval officers stationed at the Sandwich Islands. It was the most important part of this mail contract to take care of the American interests on the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Fessenden spoke against the bill.

Mr. Wilson offered as an amendment a substitute authorizing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to establish a monthly steamship line between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, instead of touching at Honolulu, as required by law with their steamships engaged in carrying the mail between the United States and China.

Mr. Nye hoped that Mr. Wilson's substitute would not be adopted, and spoke against it.

After further debate, in which Messrs. Grimes, Fessenden and Stewart participated, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS REFERRED.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Lynch—A bill to protect the public credit and to prevent bribery and corruption.

By Mr. Rice, of Maine—To amend the acts incorporating the Guardian Society for reforming juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Bidwell—To aid in the construction of a canal in California.

OUTRAGES IN GEORGIA.

Under the call of States for resolutions, a resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Perham, came up, reciting certain outrages committed in Georgia upon citizens from Maine, and calling upon the President to inform this House whether the personal rights of citizens of the United States are at present sufficiently protected in said States, and whether any further legislation is necessary to clothe him with sufficient authority to protect all the loyal citizens of States recently in rebellion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

After some debate the resolution was agreed to.

RAILROADS.

The resolution offered by Mr. Raymond on the 2d of April, and then laid over under the rule, providing for a commission of five upon a railroad between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard, came up and was again postponed.

THE FENIANS.

The next resolution that came up in order was that offered by Mr. Clark, of Ohio, on June 4, as follows:

Resolved, That whereas the recent successes which have attended the demonstrations of the Fenian organization, with the avowed purpose of liberating Ireland from the oppressive rule of Great Britain, according to the laws of nations as interpreted by the British authorities, entitle the said Fenian organization to be regarded with respect, and as entitled to the rights of belligerents; that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to inquire into the propriety of recommending such action as may be proper to secure that object.

The resolution was rejected without division.

THE REBEL RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The next resolution that came up in order was that offered by Mr. Coffroth on the 11th of June, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of appointing Commissioners to ascertain what damages have been suffered by citizens of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania by rebel raids.

On motion of Mr. McKee, the resolution was laid on the table.

INCREASED PAY.

Mr. Rollins offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing that all motions or resolutions for the increase of pay of officers and employes of the House be referred to the Committee on Accounts, without debate.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

Mr. Deming presented resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature in favor of a donation in lands to endow Female Colleges in the several States, which were laid on the table.

THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, asked and obtained leave to record his vote in favor of the Senate amendment to the constitutional amendment, agreed to by the House on the 13th of June.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back an act to reorganize the clerical force of the Department of the Interior, which was referred to the Committee on the Whole State of the Union.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Schofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

The first question being on the paragraph taxing ore fifteen per centum *ad valorem*,

A considerable debate arose on the subject of copper ore, Messrs. Longyear and Beaman supporting an increase of the duty, and Mr. Phelps and John L. Thomas favoring a reduction or removal of it. None of the amendments prevailed, and copper ore remained as in the bill at fifteen per centum.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the *ad valorem* duty on copper in pigs, ingots, &c., was increased from 40 to 45 cents.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, a paragraph was added imposing a duty of 55 per cent. *ad valorem* on copper and brass wire cloth.

Mr. Johnson suggested jocularly a proviso, that copperheads shall be admitted free of duty, as heretofore.

Mr. Radford moved to remove the specific duty on copper from six to three cents per pound. Rejected.

Mr. O'Neill moved to increase the duty on harness and saddlery hardware from 50 to 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, moved to reduce the duty on lead in pigs or bars from three to two and a-half (2½) cents per pound.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, argued sarcastically inasmuch as it was the argument of protectionists that the higher the duty the less the price, the gentleman from Massachusetts should rather move to increase the duty on lead, if he wished the people to have it at cheaper rates.

Mr. Cobb moved to amend the amendment by making the duty four cents, arguing that lead mining did not pay five per cent. on the capital and labor invested.

Both amendments were rejected and lead ore was left as in the bill at two and a half cents per pound.

On motion of Mr. Cobb the duty on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, was increased from three and a half to four cents a pound.

On motion of Mr. Beaman a paragraph was added putting a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* on regulus of copper.

Mr. Cobb moved to increase the duty on zinc in blocks from 2½ to 4 cents per pound. Rejected.

The question of cannel coal being reached, Mr. Francis Thomas moved to amend the paragraph by striking out that part which makes the duty on bituminous coal mined and imported from any place not more than thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington, 50 cents instead of $1 50 per bushel. He addressed the Committee in support of the amendment for over an hour, the house having extended his time for that purpose.

The Committee then rose, having disposed of less than a page of the bill as follows:

On copper ore, 15 per centum *ad valorem*; on copper regulus of 20 per centum *ad valorem*; on copper in pigs, ingots or brass, 5 cents per pound; on copper sheathing for vessels, and yellow metal sheathing, 6 cents per pound; on copper in plates, sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms and all other manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component material of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On copper and brass wire cloth, of a texture finer than 36 wires to the running inch, 55 per centum *ad valorem*. On brass in pigs and bars 30 per centum *ad valorem*. On brass in plates, sheets, or wire, 35 per centum *ad valorem*. On all manufactures or articles of brass, or of which brass shall be a component material of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, 40 per centum *ad valorem*. On lead in pigs or bars 3 cents per pound; on lead one two and a half cents per pound; on old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, two cents per pound; on lead in sheets, pipes or shot, four cents per pound; on zinc, spelter or tentenague in blocks or pigs, two and a half cents per pound; on zinc, spelter or tentenague in sheets, four cents per pound; on oxide of zinc dry or ground in oil, three cents per pound. On all manufactures of zinc not otherwise provided for, forty per centum *ad valorem*.

MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

Mr. Upson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the detention in service of the First Michigan Cavalry, and its muster out and payment in Utah.

THE SANDERSON CASE.

Mr. Rousseau, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to pay $10,000 to Ellen Sanderson, the widow of Col. John P. Sanderson, late Provost-Marshal-General of Missouri, in full for special labor and services in detecting and exposing an organized conspiracy in the loyal States against the Government. A long report in support of the bill was passed.

Mr. Johnson protested against taking advantage of the courtesy of the House to have a report of a partisan character read. Whatever Col. Sanderson might have been in Missouri, he was a man of bad character in Pennsylvania. The records at Harrisburg prove him to have been guilty of frauds and corruption in 1855. Though he (Johnson) was willing to let his ashes rest in peace, he would not allow such an injustice to be perpetrated on an organization to which he belonged.

Mr. Rousseau protested there was nothing further from his mind in preparing the report than to produce any political effect. He had hoped that no man on this floor would claim an affinity to the infamous order which Col. Sanderson had exposed.

Mr. Johnson said he knew nothing of the particular organization known as "Knights of the Golden Circle," or "Sons of Liberty," but he knew that the Democratic Party, to which he belonged, was charged in a general way with belonging to that Association and being controlled by it, and therefore he claimed that the report read was a fling at that party.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the bill on the table. This was negatived—yeas 58, nays 74.

The bill was then rejected—yeas 57, nays 69.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. McRuer, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back a substitute for the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon.

This was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, gave notice that he would call up, to-morrow, the contested election case of Fuller against Dawson from the Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill explanatory of the Pacific Railroad acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. The bill was read twice, ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow.

It enacts that nothing contained in the acts referred to shall be so construed as to enlarge the grant of land made to the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Eastern Division, nor to entitle that Company to receive United States Bonds on a greater number of miles than are embraced in its line of road between the Missouri and the hundredth meridian of western longitude, as indicated by the maps filed by the Company in the Interior Department; nor in any way to interfere with the right of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to receive the Bonds of the United States referred to.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Kelly asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be requested to inform the House by virtue of what order or provision of law the Postmaster at Philadelphia has assessed upon each of his employes a tax equal to one and one-half per cent. on the salary of each of said employes, and is proceeding to collect the same.

Mr. Ross objected.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE.

Mr. Spalding, from the Special Committee upon the alleged violations of the privileges of the House by Mr. Rousseau, in committing an assault upon Mr. Grinnell, presented a report accompanied by the testimony. The report closed by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau, a Representative from the State of Kentucky, by committing an assault on the person of the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, a Representative of the State of Iowa, for words spoken in debate, has justly forfeited his privileges as a member of the House, and is hereby expelled.

Resolved, That the personal reflections made by Mr. Grinnell, a representative of the State of Iowa, in presence of the House upon the character of Mr. Rousseau, a representative from the State of Kentucky, were in violation of the rules regulating debate and the privileges of its members founded thereon, and merit the disapproval of the House.

Resolved, That Charles D. Pennybaker, of Kentucky; L. B. Singsby, of Kentucky, and John D. McGrew, of Ohio, by their presence and participation in a premeditated personal assault between Hon. Mr. Rousseau, of Kentucky, and Hon. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, on account of words spoken in debate, in which the persons and the lives of members of this House were imperilled, were guilty of a violation of its privileges, and they are hereby ordered to be brought to the bar of this House to answer for their contempt of its privileges.

The majority report is signed by Messrs. Spalding, Banks and Thayer.

Mr. Raymond presented the minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Hogan, and recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau be summoned to the bar of the House, and be there publicly reprimanded by the Speaker for a violation of the rights and privileges of the House, of which he was guilty in the personal assault committed by him upon Hon. J. B. Grinnell for words spoken in debate.

The reports and testimony were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

LOOKING TOWARD ANNEXATION.

Mr. Banks introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and for the organization of Territorial Governments.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first section provides that whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Governments of Great Britain and of the Provinces have accepted the propositions made in the second section, the President of the United States shall publish by proclamation that the States of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan and Columbia are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States. Among the propositions is one that the United States will assume the provincial debt at not exceeding 5 per centum interest, as follows: Canada West, $36,500,000; Canada East, $29,000,000; Nova-Scotia, $8,000,000; New-Brunswick, $7,000,000; Newfoundland, $3,200,000; Prince Edward's Island, $2,000,000. The United States are also to pay $10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory to the *Habeas Corpus* Act, of May 11, 1866. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

MINERAL LANDS.

On motion of Mr. Higby, the Senate bill to legalize the occupation of mineral lands and to extend the right of preëmption thereto, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NOTICE OF EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Morrill gave notice that he would ask to have an evening session to-morrow, in order to finish the Tariff Bill.

The House adjourned at 4:45 P. M.

The Death of Senator Lane.

Leavenworth, Monday, Kansas, July 2.

Senator Lane, of this State, shot himself last evening, inflicting a wound which resulted fatally at 9 o'clock to-day. He had been acting strangely for several days, and a careful watch had been kept over him; but while riding last evening with his brother-in-law, Mr. McCall, and Capt. Adams, brother of his son-in-law, he got out of the wagon, which stopped at the gate of the Government farm residence of Mr. McCall, and, stepping to the rear, drew a pistol and shot himself in the mouth, the ball passing out through the top of the skull. The deed was undoubtedly the result of a temporary mental derangement. This is the third member of the family who has destroyed himself. The occurrence created an unusual sadness here.

Sailing of the Cuba.

Halifax, Monday, July 2.

The *Cuba* sailed at 6 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due early Wednesday morning.

The Public Health.

The Board of Health bulletin, yesterday afternoon, read thus: "No cholera. The public health good."

We hope to be able to print, to-morrow morning, the complete report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

Hospital Ship Falcon, July 2, 1866.

In hospital no deaths or admissions to report since last date.

D. H. BISSELL,
Deputy Health Officer.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Defeat of Gen. Mejia by the Juarist Forces.

Complete Demoralization of the French Troops.

The Imperialist Forces Abandon Matamoras.

Galveston, Monday, July 2.

Flake's Bulletin extra of Sunday evening, July 1, has dispatches received at the headquarters of Gen. H. E. Wright at Galveston from Gen. George W. Getty, commanding at Brownsville, dated June 24, P. M., containing the following important news:

The right bank of the Rio Grande is now in possession of the Republican forces of the Government of Mexico.

The battle between Escobedo and Mejia on the 16th inst., near Camargo, resulted in the total rout of the latter, and the capture of the train of merchandise.

Bagdad was abandoned by the Imperialists on the night of the 18th.

The City of Matamoras capitulated on the 23d to the Commissioners appointed by Gen. Garvarasala, Gen. Mejia, with the Imperial troops, embarking between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., under the protection of the United States flag.

The most liberal terms were granted to the Imperialists. The city was given up without bloodshed, pillage or plunder, and is now under the command of Gen. Jose de la Garcia. There was no violation of the neutrality laws.

Escobedo, with his forces, said to number 3,000 men, entered Matamoras at about 1 o'clock on June 24. A train, said to contain specie, from Monterey arrived recently above there, under the protection of an Imperial escort, and started back to Monterey under the same escort.

THE TURF.

Great Trot for the Two Thousand Dollar Purse on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Dexter the Winner in a Race of Five Heats—The Fastest Time in a Fourth and Fifth Heat on Record.

Yesterday afternoon the most magnificent and exciting trotting contest ever witnessed on Long Island came off on the Fashion Course for the proprietor's magnificent purse of two thousand dollars, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Besides this purse being the richest ever given on any trotting-course in America, the race itself will ever be memorable, both on account of the high class of horses entered, and for the time on the fourth and fifth heats being the fastest on record in similar heats. For the race there were four entries—Hiram Woodruff's b. g. *Dexter*; John Lovett's b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt*; J. L. Eoff's br. s. *George M. Patchen, Jr.*, and owners blk. g. *General Butler*. The winner of the race was entitled to $1,200; the second horse $500, and the third $300. The day was very fine and favorable for fast time, the track in admirable order, yet none were prepared to see such extraordinary fast time made in a fourth and fifth heat as was done in this race. The attendance was both large and select, fully 3,000 persons being assembled, and the fact of their having witnessed this remarkable race will ever be a source of gratification to them. The California horse, *George M. Patchen*, did not start, the black gelding, *Gen. Butler*, being selected to represent the stable in which they are both trained. The latter was driven by J. L. Eoff, while John Lovett, (whom we are glad to see again able to handle the reins, after his long absence from the track,) was behind *Vanderbilt*, and Hiram Woodruff piloted his white-faced favorite, *Dexter*. The latter looked well, but his clever trainer declared that he was not quite satisfied with his condition, although he felt sanguine he could win the race with him. *General Butler* never appeared in such superb and blooming condition, and both owner and trainer, horsemen of extensive experience, were equally sanguine of success, notwithstanding the formidable prestige of the invincible Hambletonian gelding. *Commodore Vanderbilt* looked as handsome as a picture, but he was nervous and excited and could not trot in his customary style. In the pools *Dexter* was the favorite, selling just before the start for $200; *Butler*, $70, and *Vanderbilt*, $22.

First Heat.—Considerable time was wasted in scoring owing to the repeated breaking up of *Vanderbilt* and *Butler* as they approached the score. At last the judges gave the word when *Vanderbilt* was on a break, *Dexter* having the best of the send off. At the turn *Dexter* was a length and a half ahead of *Butler*, *Vanderbilt* still on a run and some distance behind. They passed the quarter pole in 37 seconds, the favorite still leading a couple of lengths. On the back stretch *Dexter* broke up and *Butler* closed up a little, but before reaching the half mile pole in 1:12¼, *Dexter* had again opened a gap of two lengths, *Butler* being a hundred yards before the *Commodore*. On the three-quarter stretch, *Butler* trotting fast, gained rapidly on *Dexter*, and on coming up the home-stretch, he carried the latter to a break at the distance and passed him. Hiram was about to pull up his horse, thinking that his chance of the heat was gone, when suddenly *Butler* went up, and Hiram set his horse agoing again, but he was too late, as Eoff had the black gelding down quickly, and he crossed the score a winner of the heat by two lengths in 2:28; *Dexter* a dozen lengths before *Vanderbilt*.

Second Heat.—In the pools *Butler* sold for $400, *Dexter* $195, and *Vanderbilt* $25. It was thought that *Dexter* went somewhat sore and lame, hence the favoritism that the black horse enjoyed in the betting. After four attempts, a most beautiful start was effected, all three crossing the score head and head together. Before rounding the turn, *Butler* was a full length in front of *Dexter*, who was a couple of lengths before *Vanderbilt*, who improved his position at the quarter pole, which *Butler* passed in 38 seconds, a length before *Dexter*. Going along the back-stretch *Vanderbilt* closed rapidly on his horses, and passing *Dexter*, drew alongside of *Butler*, there being only a length between the three horses. At the half-mile pole, passed in 1:13¾, *Butler* was a clear length before *Vanderbilt*, but on entering the Flushing stretch *Dexter* gave the bay stallion the go by, and made play for *Butler*. At the three-quarter pole the black horse was a length ahead; coming up the homestretch *Dexter* went off his feet, leaving *Butler* to come home a winner of the heat by four lengths, *Dexter* second and *Vanderbilt* last. Time 2:27.

Third Heat—It now seemed any odds on *Gen. Butler*, and $100 to $10 was freely offered on him, taken pluckily by those parties who placed their confidence in the thorough gameness and proven speed of the little bay gelding, and in the consummate skill of his driver. *Butler* and *Dexter* got off well together, *Vanderbilt* being three lengths behind. Rounding the turn, *Butler* was a length before *Vanderbilt*, who had broken and was on a run, and they passed the quarter pole in this way in thirty-eight seconds. On the back stretch Hiram let *Dexter* out, and passing *Vanderbilt*, he laid at *Butler's* wheels to the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:13½. A fine race ensued on the Flushing stretch, *Dexter* creeping up inch by inch, until at the three-quarter pole he was head and head with the black gelding. The struggle continued all the way up the home-stretch, until half way to the distance stand. *Butler* was carried to a break, and *Dexter*, amid tumultuous excitement and cheering, crossed the score, a winner of the heat by two lengths, in 2:27¼.

Fourth Heat—The betting was still in favor of *Butler*, and it was the general impression that if Eoff had made use of him in the last heat, and sent him along at his best gait, he could not have lost it; consequently odds were still laid on him, and one bet of $300 to $125 was taken. *Vanderbilt*, as before, got the worst of the send off, *Butler* and *Dexter* going away level. Around the turn they trotted like a double team, passing the quarter pole in 37 seconds, locked together. On the back stretch, past the old stand, and to the half mile pole, the race was one of the most magnificent ever witnessed, neither horse seeming to have the slightest advantage—the time on passing that point being 1:12. On the Flushing stretch, *Butler* was carried to a break by the rapid rate they were going, and *Dexter* opened a length's daylight at the three-quarter pole. Half way from the distance stand *Butler* again broke, and *Dexter* came home a winner by three lengths in 2:24¼, the fastest fourth heat on record, and the announcement of which time was received with great cheering. *Vanderbilt* was distanced.

Fifth Heat.—One hundred to fifty was now offered on *Dexter*, who had evidently got over his soreness, and the heats were getting him into first-rate condition. They got off beautifully together at the second attempt, and on going around the turn *Butler* was carried to a break, but catching almost immediately, he went head-and-head with *Dexter* to the quarter pole in 37¾ seconds. On the back stretch and past the old stand they went like a double team, so evenly were they trotting; their rapid gait showing that the heat would be a fast one. At the half-mile pole, passed in 1:12¾, they were still locked together, and the excitement and admiration of the vast assemblage at the beautiful sight became intense. Half-way along the Flushing stretch, *Butler*, unable to live the pace, went up, and *Dexter*, who was trotting as steadily as a piece of well-regulated machinery, opened a gap of two lengths at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the home-stretch, *Butler* made a vigorous effort to catch the white-faced little horse, but failing, he broke up at the distance stand, leaving *Dexter* to cross the score a winner of the heat by six lengths in two minutes twenty-four and a quarter seconds—the fastest fifth heat ever trotted in this country.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., Monday, July 2.—Purse $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; first horse to receive $1,200, second $500, third $300.

H. Woodruff named b. g. Dexter	2	2	1	1	1
J. L. Eoff named blk. g. General Butler	1	1	2	2	2
J. Lovett named b. s. Commodore Vanderbilt	3	3	3	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	37 sec'ds	1:12¼	2:28
Second heat	38 sec'ds	1:13¾	2:27
Third heat	38 sec'ds	1:13½	2:27¼
Fourth heat	37 sec'ds	1:12	2:24¼
Fifth heat	37¾ sec'ds	1:12¾	2:24¼

In consequence of *Vanderbilt* being distanced, his entrance money ($200) goes to the winning horse, *Dexter*.

Arrivals in the City.—Hon. W. S. Swan, New-Orleans; Gen. Irwin, Albany; Hon. H. H. Hooper, Washington; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, Colorado; Hon. S. Eggleston, Cincinnati; Hon. W. Whiting, Washington; Hon. T. E. Park, Vermont; Hon. Pratt D. Price, Galveston; Hon. J. D. Catin, Illinois; Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Col. Ludlow, U. S. A., and Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. H. Ramsey, Albany, and J. A. Corry, and Capt. R. Gibson, of the Irish Royal Artillery, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Better than a Dream.

A German, after visiting the Colton Dental Association, relates his experience as follows: I breathes the gas mit mine mouth, and I goes to sleep 'fore I dinks what's the matter. I dream dat I vash drinking lager mit Schnider, and Schnider was going to pay for all de peer we could drink. So we drinks tree, five, six glasses pretty soon, 'fore we stops to remarks de quality. I tells Schnider we takes von more glass to see if it vash goot and den we drinks health to Shineral Siegel; but just as I vash going to drink to other glass, Dr. Colton tells me I must wake up. I says, No! wait till I drinks te peer; I fights mit Siegel, and I drinks to peer to Siegel! But to Doctor he no waits. I wakes up, and, mine Cot! I find mine teeth come out while I dinks I takes te peer. *De dream vash goot, but te reality vash better so goot than de dream.* —[*Advertisement*.]

Without a Rival!

I have long been an enthusiast, if not an expert, among the sewing-machines. Besides, my wife is practically familiar and experienced with the leading machines. I have made critical examinations and severe tests of twelve different machines claiming to be "first-class," and I am entirely satisfied that the Wilcox & Gibbs is so far above all others in *practical worth*, that IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL. The complication of delicate machinery, so common in other machines, seems to be wholly eliminated in this; and I have no doubt it will live to see other "first-class" machines *forgotten*. Mrs. Reid says it is certainly the best, *beyond comparison*. The rotating hook of the Wilcox & Gibbs machine is the beauty and perfection of simplicity itself; and I have nothing more to expect or ask.—[Letter of Rev H. A. Reid, Beaver Dam, Wis., to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company.—[*Advertisement*.

We Sincerely Believe

That the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world the best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it, but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

Indestructible Fragrance.—The Living breath of the odoriferous Cereus Grandiflora, as it exhales from that magnificent flower in the gardens of Brazil, is concentrated and rendered permanent in PHALON & SON'S extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, a perfume for the handkerchief, which clings to whatever it touches for days and weeks.

Dyspepsia Strikes at the Heart.—Half the fatal heart diseases are caused by indigestion. Now, mark, BIOKRENE is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the stomach. It relieves the worst cases of dyspepsia in one week. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

"We heartily recommend them to all our readers."—Burnett's Florimel, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and Cocoaine for the hair.—*Leslie's Family Magazine, N. Y.*

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Saratoga Springs.

Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Fleming's Pearl and Black Cassimeres, Silks, Panamas, white and brown, Rough and Readys, Black Underbrims, Sennetts, Foyal, Canton and Mileedge Braids, surpassing all in quality, style and price, No. 210 Broadway.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures, without pain or inconvenience; worst cases solicited. Call and see.

HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Fourth of July Excursions.—BENEDICT BROS'. Book of Time Tables for this month contains full particulars of all steamboat excursions. Office, No. 95 Liberty-st.

Fourth of July Excursions.—The July number of BENEDICT BROS.' TIME-TABLE BOOK contains full information of all excursions. Office No. 95 Liberty-st.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

Rheumatism of Years' Standing is being daily cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Children's Carriages, Baby-tenders, swings, invalid propellers and toys, removed to No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

At Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, the most elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards in the City.

Boats.—Pleasure Boats, Race, Sail and Fancy Boats, 200 Boats of all kinds and description, on hand at INGERSOLL'S, No. 243 South-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & CO.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe's Sewing-Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. D. S. COVERT & CO., 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Bissell—Vail.—At Williamsburgh, L. I., N. Y., on Friday, June 29, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Julius B. Bissell, Esq., of Meriden, Conn., to Miss Julia D. Vail, youngest daughter of the late Horatio N. Vail.

Buchanan—Vail.—In Jersey City, on Monday, July 2, by Rev. John J. Brouner, of S. L., Lewis F. Buchanan, of New-York, to Carrie Tilton Vail, of Jersey City.

Duryee—Rosell.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Saturday, June 30, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, Abraham R. Duryee, Jr., of this City, to Alvilda, eldest daughter of E. O. Rosell, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Gillman—Kemp.—On Thursday, June 28, by Rev. Mr. Collins, Mr. John E. Gillman to Martha L., daughter of Peter Kemp, Esq., all of this City.

Mimmack—Collins.—At Plattsburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. J. Howland Coit, D. D., Capt. Bernard Prentiss Mimmack, U. S. Army, to Katharine, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Charles Oliver Collins, U. S. A.

Mackenzie—Potter.—On Monday, July 2, by Rev. T. B. Anderson, Edward W. Mackenzie to Frances Potter, both of this City. No cards.

Mason—Beardsley.—On Wednesday, June 27, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. J. W. Shackelford, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, William H. Mason to Mrs. Charlotte J. Beardsley, all of this City.

Squier—Lum.—On Wednesday, June 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, of Newark, assisted by Rev. John M. Johnson, of Hanover, J. Bentley Squier, of Nassau, to R. Addie Lum, of Newark, N. J.

Satterlee—Churchill.—At Calvary Church, on Saturday, June 30, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee to Jennie Lawrence, daughter of Timothy G. Churchill, all of this City.

DIED.

Cochrane.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on Thursday, June 14, Lucy W. S., daughter of the late Rupert J. Cochrane.

Emmet.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Sunday, July 1, Dudley Selden Emmet, son of the late Thomas Addis Emmet.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the Church of the Resurrection, in 35th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 3d inst., at 3 P. M.

Goodridge.—At Riverdale, June 30, Jasper Grosvenor, infant son of Charlotte M. and Frederic Goodridge.

Gadd.—On Sunday, July 1, Capt. Henry Gadd, of the ship *J. B. Wheeler*, aged 48 years.

Funeral will take place from St. Mathew's Church, corner of Throop and De Kalb avs., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Hunt.—On Monday, July 2, after a lingering illness, Frances Ann, wife of Richard G. Hunt, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 3d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 309 East 4th-st.

Jackson.—In Harlem, on Sunday, July 1, Charles D., youngest child of Daniel and Annie Jackson, aged 5 months.

Lowry.—On Sunday, July 1, at the residence of his father, Alexander, eldest son of John Lowry, aged 21 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, July 3, at 3 o'clock.

Miles.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, July 1, Emily E., daughter of Gilbert L. and Emily M. Miles, aged 4 months and 26 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of E. E. Miles, Clinton-av., near Atlantic, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 3 P. M.

Sturges.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday, July 1, after a short illness, in the 25th year of his age, Arthur Pemberton, third son of Jonathan Sturges, of New-York.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his father, at Fairfield, this day, (Tuesday,) the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, or immediately on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York.

Turnure.—At Nyack, on Monday, July 2, Lizzie M., daughter of John and Susan M. Turnure, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. T. S. Tallman, on Thursday at 12 M. Hudson River Railroad leaves 30th-st. at 10 A. M. for Tarrytown, connecting with the Nyack ferry, where carriages will be in waiting; returning at 2:30 P. M.

Talmage.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, July 2, John V. Talmage.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,
Washington, June 29, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. A. Lacombe, the Vice-Consul of the United States at Puerto Cabello, of the death, on the 25th of May, 1866, at Puerto Cabello, of Lorenzo Jove, of New-York.

OFFICIAL—[No. 41.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, June 30, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 19, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, black velvet vest, gray pants, boots, no socks or stockings, gray knit undershirt.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS OVER $16,000,000.

To meet the choice of such present or future members as may prefer to have the amount insured paid in instalments to their widows or heirs, rather than in one sum, this Company is prepared to insert in its policies a clause agreeing that in lieu of the payment of the policy and profits in one sum, an equitable amount, to be determined by the Company, may be paid annually or semi-annually for any specified number of years (say from five to twenty-five years.)

Example.—Suppose a policy of $10,000, with additions amounting to $5,000 more, should become payable by reason of the death of the person insured, the Company, in lieu of the payment of $15,000 in one sum, would be able to give (assuming interest as realized in the past) an annuity for ten years of over $2,000 per annum, or for twenty years an annuity of over $1,300 per annum.

This form of annuity will remove the anxiety which may exist in the minds of some policy-holders lest the future provision they have made for their families should be ineffectual or transitory in its duration, either through unsafe investments, unwise expenditure, or other uncertainties incidental to contingent trusts.

It is not only free from the ordinary dangers of investment, but its punctual and full payment is secured by the large and solid cash resources and good faith of this institution, which thus, to a certain extent, becomes the guardian or trustees of the survivors. Hence the provision may be considered, humanly speaking, beyond any adverse contingency.

☞ All such deferred payments or annuities will share equitably in the profits or dividends of the Company.

This Company also issues Survivorship Annuities, which provide for survivors during the whole period of life, and Deferred Annuities, by which individuals may provide for themselves in advanced age.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

New-York, June, 1866.

☞ The subscribers will give prompt attention to all matters pertaining to their agency department.

For the accommodation of residents in the upper wards of the City, the office hours for general business and medical examinations, at No. 896 Broadway, will be from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M., from and after July 9.

RHODES & LITTLE,
General Agents in New-York City of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,
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FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
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CURES BILIOUSNESS,
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SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
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FROM CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
APPROVED BY THE PHYSICIANS OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

We, the undersigned, now wearing Dr. Hulse's Protector from CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, and other Summer complaints, feel full confidence in its efficacy, and recommend ALL to wear it during the hot weather.

In some cases the pad was not put on until the persons were prostrated by cholera morbus and a diarrhœa and the cure was marked and speedy. With ordinary care, any one may feel safe while wearing the Protector.

J. J. Harrison, No. 33 Pike-st., New-York.
George B. Stetson, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York.
A. C. Smith, 69 Pearl and 129 West 42d-st., New-York.
Charles Hannahs, No. 59 Pearl-st., New-York.
N. Stetson, Jr., No. 64 Madison-av., New-York.
Seymour Burrell, Henry-st., Brooklyn.
J. Cox Hill, No. 12 Albany-st., New-York.
Augustine E. Platt, No. 21 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.
William Howard, Jr., Captain yacht *Alarme*.
And numerous others.

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$10, $12 AND $14, AT
BROWNELL'S,
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LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON,
No. 555 BROADWAY,
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Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.

Open for breakfast at 6 o'clock every morning.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

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The Brooklyn Saw-mill Company write, May 5, 1866: "We have in use Winter's Mill, with Lane's Patent and Emerson's Independent Tooth-Saw, and regard them superior to any other in use, and among the greatest improvements of the age."

Pamphlets furnished.

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SEWING MACHINES EXCHANGED, FOR sale and to rent. Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange, without extra charge, if not satisfied. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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IN GREAT VARIETY. DEVLIN & CO.,
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A PREVENTIVE
AGAINST
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
WILL CURE
ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.

RAPIDLY CURES
All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache.
WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS
Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease and a quick cure.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

New-York, June 30, 1866.

General Order.—The New-York Society of the Cincinnati will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, in University-place, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 12 M., to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of our National Independence.

Members of other State societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in commemorating that great event.

The Standing Committee will meet at the same place at 11 A. M. By order of

HAMILTON FISH, President.

Marinus Willett, Secretary.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
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Col. Gilmor displayed great activity and courage throughout the war, and his book will be read with especial interest. His style is spirited, and he recounts his personal experiences in a simple and straightforward way.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

II.

PHEMIE KELLER. A Novel. By F. G. Trafford, author of "Maxwell Drewitt," "The Race for Wealth," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

The introduction is charming. Phemie Keller, a beautiful young girl, is a clear and well-drawn picture, which the reader will carry through with him to the end of the book: the interest once created is never lost.—*Athenæum.*

The same minute power of delineation which produced a portrait of George Geith that lives in the reader's memory has been expended upon Phemie Keller. From the day when we greet her singing in the lake country, "Blue-eyed and auburn-haired," to that when we leave her at the end, she is to us a living personage—a woman of flesh and blood.—*London Spectator.*

"Not only have we the different sides of the same character presented to us, but we have the different character of the same person at different times. Mrs. Trafford has succeeded perfectly in doing what few novelists ever attempt—in making a character grow before us, unfold its successive changes as dissimilar, and yet as naturally connected as bud, blossom and fruit.... Mrs. Trafford has such a command over our sympathies to recall them at will, that she can afford to paint the worst, as well as the best side of her favorite character.... The insidious dawn of the passion, her sudden consciousness of its existence through a pang of jealousy, her agony of shame and remorse, and her succeeding heroic struggle for self-conquest, are described with extraordinary power, and make Phemie Keller one of the most perfectly drawn characters of modern fiction." —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

III.

THIRTY YEARS OF ARMY LIFE ON THE BORDER. Comprising Descriptions of the Indian Nomads of the Plains; Explorations of New Territory; a Trip across the Rocky Mountains in the Winter; Descriptions of the Habits of Different Animals found in the West, and the Methods of Hunting them; with Incidents in the Life of Different Frontier Men, &c. By Colonel R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., author of "The Prairie Traveller." With numerous Illustrations. 8vo., Cloth, beveled edges, $3.

IV.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S LECTURES. Lectures on the Study of History, delivered in Oxford, 1859-61. By Goldwin Smith, M. A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. To which is added a Lecture delivered before the New-York Historical Society in December, 1864, on "The University of Oxford." 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

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ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, gold, each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:

Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
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Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.

Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCE BOOK.

The subscribers beg to announce that they will issue, on THURSDAY, the 5th of July, a new and closely corrected volume of their

REFERENCE BOOK.

This issue contains the names of over a quarter of a million of the merchants, traders and manufacturers of the United States, with an estimate of the capital of each, and an INDICATION OF THEIR GENERAL CREDIT STANDING.

Sample copies and terms of subscription made known at the head office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.
R. G. DUN & CO.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, NEW-YORK, June 30.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
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AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company

Daniel D. T. Marshall,	Wm. C. Martin,
Allen Monroe,	E. P. Beach,
Charles E. Noble,	G. M. Van Hosen,
Spencer K. Green,	Thomas E. Stewart,

Darius Clark,

were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. D. T. Marshall was elected President; Spencer K. Green, Vice-President; G. M. Van Hosen, Secretary; Wm. C. Martin, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Albertson, General Superintendent; and Darius Clark, Thos. E. Stewart, and E. P. Beach, Executive Committee.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the morning of Tuesday, July 10, proximo. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held on the 27th of June, Henry A. Oakley, Esq., was elected a Director and Vice-President of the Company.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City.
C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1866, OF the CITY OF CHICAGO MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF ATHENS County, Ohio, due July 1, 1866, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., on and after the 2d prox.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

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A Register kept of Americans in Paris.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted	$1,254,878 35	
Indebtedness of Directors	42,538 77—	$1,297,417 12
Overdrafts		207 73
Banking-house		100,000 00
Other Real Estate		7,741 22
Current Expenses		16,034 69
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)		844,156 01
Due from National Banks		134,794 86
Due from other Banks and Bankers		12,516 90
Bonds and Mortgages		143,717 15
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		850,000 00
Other Stocks		13,001 26
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks		3,405 00
Specie		24,535 87
Fractional Currency	1,160 65	
Legal-tender notes	521,200 00	
Compound Interest Notes	300,000 00—	822,360 65
Total		$4,269,888 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund		82,264 69
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$757,500 00	
Less amount on hand	4,400 00	
Amount outstanding		753,000 00
Individual Deposits		1,589,535 28
Uncollected Checks		728,140 62
Due National Banks		64,549 41
Due to other Banks and Bankers		617 92
State Bank Circulation outstanding		7,703 00
Discount	$16,706 94	
Exchanges	4,166 85	
Interest	19,047 77	
Profit and Loss	179 98—	40,101 54
Dividends uncalled for		3,876 00
Total		$4,269,888 46

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of "The Saint Nicholas National Bank of New-York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1866.
WM. T. FARNHAM, Notary Public.

[Five cent stamp cancelled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted and temporary loans		$288,809 87
Overdrafts		1,163 33
Furniture and fixtures		2,178 00
Current expenses		21,5?8 80
Premiums		3,641 52
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		7,328 18
Uncollected checks in exchanges		2,289,464 87
Due from national bank		74,665 32
Due from other banks and bankers as follows:		368 27
U. S. Bonds deposited with the U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		67,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		10,000 00
Other U. S. Securities deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		90,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand		50,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other national banks		1,632 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State banks		915 00
Specie		3,459 98
Fractional currency	$85 80	
Legal tender notes	177,786 00	
Compound interest notes	57,510 00—	235,381 80
U. S. taxes paid		1,227 57
Total		$3,148,864 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000 00
Individual deposits		2,662,956 37
United States deposits		36,346 74
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers		15,361 81
Due national banks		191,966 50
Due to other banks and bankers as follows		8,631 74
Discount	$7,720 23	
Exchanges	979 04	
Interest	24,902 08—	33,601 35
Total		$3,148,864 61

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, ROBERT M. HEDDEN, Cashier of the Croton National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this second day of July, 1866.
WILLIAM T. FARNHAM, Notary Public.
[Revenue stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, June 20, 1866.

$300,000 LOAN.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 14th day of July next, at the Union Trust Company's Office, 73 Broadway, New York, for $300,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company.

These bonds are issued in sums of $1,000 each, and are a part of a first mortgage debt of $791,000, and the only debt on the road of this Company of 118 miles in length. All other indebtedness is paid, or provided for by the deposit of United States securities.

For further information inquire at the office of the Union Trust Company.
A. STONE, JR., Trustee.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE July 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

BUFFALO CITY.
CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY WATER LOAN.
ALBANY CITY.
SAVANNAH CITY.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH'S R. R., Convertible.
MISSOURI STATE, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th July.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1866, FROM bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, designated "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the Elgin and State Line Railroad, will be paid on and after July 2 on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the thirty-first semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500, and less and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 16, the institution paying the Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, June 30, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared the usual semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 16.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS.,
(NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after 5th inst.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

THE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 3, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	136,136 72
ASSETS	$289,136 72

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was this day declared, payable July 2, 1866.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., June 28.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., ex Government tax, payable on and after July 2, 1866.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO.,
WATERTOWN, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th day of July next. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till the date of payment.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was duly reëlected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Treasurer for the ensuing year.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of FOUR per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock out of the earnings of the past six months, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 3d day of July next, at the office of the company, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. on July 2, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th of July.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 2?, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) has been declared out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on the 2d July next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON LINE.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the second day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until the 2d prox mo.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 26th day of June until the morning of July 5, 1866.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.
By order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, E. D., June 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after July 2. Transfer books will be closed until that day.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
June 29, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 10th of July. By order of the Board.
A. A. BRADLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax), on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 2?, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, (free of Government tax) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after TUESDAY, July 17, 1866. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest as principal from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LACES.

2,000 YARDS

REAL ENGLISH THREAD LACE,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
WORTH $1 50.
F. P. PERKINS & BROTHER,
No. 727 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW RIBBONS, every width, color and shade.
NEW SILKS, CRAPES, and other materials for bonnets.
REAL LACES, Guipures, Point, Cluny, Thread, Malines, &c., cheap.
New shades in BONNET VELVETS.
Bargains in EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
Large Lot of LINEN SETS, half price.
We have LADIES' KID GLOVES at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50 the pair.
Large variety of Silk, Lisle, Thread and other GLOVES.
HEM-STITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20, 25, 31, 38, 44, and 56 cents—great bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS and TURBAN FEATHERS.
Novelties in DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GIMPS, VELVETS, &c., unusual variety.
Also, full line of PARASOLS, under regular prices.
FANS, FANS—cheap.
Endless variety in YANKEE NOTIONS.
LADIES CORSETS, every size and make.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, HATS and CAPS—every shape, quality, size and braid. Prices down! down!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREkeepers—Our new wholesale rooms will be ready for business to-day. We cut lengths cheaper than downtown jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

MRS. ALLEN'S CORSET AND SKIRT EMPORIUM.

Just received a fine assortment of French and other imported Corsets, which she sells thirty per cent. under the lowest Broadway prices.
A good line in Domestics.
Hoop Skirts, watch-spring steel, in sizes and shapes to fit every figure. Extra bands, lengths, &c.
CORSETS AND SKIRTS MADE TO ORDER WITH DISPATCH.
NO. 459 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., (MARBLE HOUSE.)

AT GAYNOR'S, NO. 765 BROADWAY,

Between 8th and 9th streets,
ELEGANT FRENCH BALMORAL TRAVELING SKIRTS,
just received; also,
A magnificent variety of elegant shapes of our well-known French CORSETS, all sizes for ladies and misses,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE.)

Elegant French styles 25 per cent. less than regular prices for another week.

Mrs. GAYNOR attends personally at this upper store, and will be pleased to wait on ladies requiring particular orders.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

SKIRTS.

FRENCH FLUTED, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SKIRTS,
now opening and will be sold at low prices, at
GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SOUTHERN LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK

should by all means call at GAYNOR'S for a supply of CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, SUNDOWNS AND TURBANS at L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Great bargains. Sundowns and turbans at half-price; straw bonnets $1—worth $2; turbans and sundowns $1; real lace bonnets.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES' AND Gents' cast-off clothing for cash. Address CLOTHING, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

About [illegible] bales and parts of bales of cotton, partly damaged by fresh water and saved from the fire at No. 9 South William-st.

Cotton in bales to be sold in front of store No. 112 Pearl-st. Immediately afterward, the loose cotton in Old and Coenties slips.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, July 5, at 10½ o'clock, (postponed from Wednesday, July 4,) at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., a large assortment of choice goods.

Catalogues ready Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

635,000 POUNDS

of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.
The iron is as follows:
150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city nea the wharf.
130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.
43,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.
91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.
54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.
15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the very popular ten-mile mirror Panorama, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage charges.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DEY, NASSAU AND PEARL STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of George E. Baldwin, executor of Elizabeth Baldwin, deceased:

DEY-ST.—The valuable lot, with the brick building thereon, No. 59 Dey-st., south side, 48 feet west of Greenwich-st. Lot 21.11 front, 22 rear, 76.5 east side, 76.3 west side. Possession immediately.

NASSAU-ST.—The valuable lot No. 113 Nassau-st., running through to Theatre-alley. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1870; ground rent $1,000 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 front, 24.10 rear, by 102.8 south side, and 102.3 north side.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot No. 440 Pearl-st., east side, 155 feet north of Madison-st. Sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1883; ground rent $350 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25.1 front, 23.10 rear, 112.6 south side, and 109.9 north side.

Maps, &c. at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

NAVIGATION OFFICE,
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL, commanding Navy-yard, New-York, there will be sold at public auction, at 12 M. on FRIDAY, July 6, at the Navigation Store-room, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, a quantity of condemned NAVIGATION STORES, consisting in part of lamps, lanterns, bunting, rope, wire rope, &c. Also, at same time and place, a lot of kerosene lamps, wicks and chimneys, log slates, &c., in good condition. The articles can be seen and lists obtained on application to the Navigation Officer, at the Navy-yard, previous to the sale.
ED. F. NICHOLS,
Commander and Navigation Officer.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FIVE YEARS' lease, from May 1, 1866, bar, fixtures, &c., at 10 o'clock on TUESDAY, July 3, 1866, on the premises, No. 8 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, known as the Restaurant Olympic, together with furniture, &c., consisting of marble-top tables, chairs, range, counters, engravings, glassware, &c., all in complete order.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A ONE-THIRD OR TWO-THIRD INTEREST in a well-established and lucrative brokerage business, eligibly located, will be disposed of to one or two acceptable parties of integrity and address, upon liberal terms. Only first-class parties, with some means and seeking legitimate business connections, will please address, with references, INTEREST, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COMMISSION BUSINESS—A PERSON OF experience and position would like to put $75,000 to $100,000 capital into a well established domestic commission house, whose business could be extended by additional means. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL of $15,000 or $20,000 to commence a commission boot and shoe business with a reliable party familiar with its details, and a large acquaintance with manufacturers and dealers. Address Box No. 3,282 Post-office.

FOR SALE—OYSTER HOUSE AND DINING-room, the best location in the lower part of the City; furniture and fixtures nearly new; will be sold cheap for cash; rent paid to August. Address O. L., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A GOOD MANUfacturing business, well established, staple goods, ready sale, large orders ahead, and profit large. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A CHAMPAGNE factory. The oldest, best known, and best appointed. Easy terms. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,702 Post-office.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND SCALES; also steam-boiler and fixtures; also a patent right of a very useful article, for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 78 East 25th-st.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 33th and 36th sts., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 3, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of best quality extra [illegible] brands or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for use in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and lining nailed.

2,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking 35 grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize 1 ounce troy, the cider vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 23 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States. The flour and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-General and A. C. G. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery, at the Navy-yard, New-York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.
THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in
Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 29, 1866.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until July 14, for supplying ship-chandlery to the revenue cutters and boats on this station for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Lists of the articles required will be furnished on application at the Revenue Cutter Office, No. 23 Pine-st.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 29, 1866.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until July 14 for supplying rations for the use of the crews of the revenue cutters on or visiting this station. The ration to be furnished will be the "Navy Ration," omitting the spirits.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEWIS, BOARDMAN & WHARTON expires this day by limitation.
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN S. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.,
General Partners.
S. FRAILEY SMITH,
Special Partner.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Commission business at Nos. 238 and 240 Chestnut-st., under the style of LEWIS, WHARTON & CO.
HENRY LEWIS,
J. FRAILEY SMITH,
JOHN L. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE W. DORRANCE and RALPH E. BUSH retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH,
GEO. W. DORRANCE, JR.,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ZINN, ALDRICH & CO., for the continuance of the business of the late firm at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
HERMAN D. ALDRICH, JR.,
JOHN H. BRADLEY,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, &c.—A gentleman experienced in journalism and author of works commended by first-rate English reviews, desires to connect himself with an established and reputable publication, where his active services and a few thousands of capital may be profitably and permanently employed. Replies of an explicit character solicited; and such will receive prompt and confidential attention if addressed to CAXTON, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Banking and Commission Business in gold, stocks, bonds and Government securities, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & HURLBUT, at No. 54 Wall-st.
JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name and style of H. W. BELCHER & CO., for the transaction of a general grocery and commission business, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st.
HENRY W. BELCHER,
WM. G. DICKINSON.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

MR. T. MITCHELL TYNG RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm name of TYNG & CO.
T. M. TYNG & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

MR. EDWARD HARDISTY BECOMES a member of our firm from this date.
ODDIE & CO., No. 3 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, REspectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for this day at her present employer's, No. 56 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as good cook, and would assist with washing and ironing if required; can make good bread and biscuit; understands her business thoroughly; would prefer a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st. until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing; also, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country; satisfactory reference given. Call, or address, No. 279 East 9th-st., private door.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LAdies and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call on or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 268 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART GIRL A SITUATION as a chambermaid and waitress, or to help with plain sewing; is an embroiderer; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 12 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French girl, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 13 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced middle-aged English woman, a Protestant, as infant nurse; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 305 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, either in the country or city; understands all kinds of cooking. Apply at No. 27 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A WET NURSE'S SITUATION BY a very healthy and respectable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, who thoroughly understands washing, ironing and fluting. Call at No. 392 7th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a respectable young woman; understands her business thoroughly, care of silver, &c.; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, work by the day, week or month; can cut and fit, also can sew on a machine; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT infant's nurse; can take charge from birth, or wait on an invalid; is a good seamstress; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged American lady, in the City or country; would keep the house in perfect order; good references. Address H. SMITH, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to take care of children; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 15 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Call at 97 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES A POSITION as housekeeper; would prefer leaving the City. Address LENA, Station C.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to go to the country; has the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and likewise the care of road horses. Address, or call on T. M., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the trunk store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN a situation to take care of horses, drive a grocery, express or any light wagon; understands the City, and has good references. Call on or address HARRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant coachman and gardener, a situation; has first-class references, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address FRED. BURGESS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; 20 years' experience in this country; good City reference can be produced. Address J. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION in a private family and to make himself generally useful; he understands his business perfectly; has good City and country reference. Address B. McG., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, a German; understands his business thoroughly; can give good reference from his last place; his wife is a fine dressmaker. Call at No. 39 Allen-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address or apply at No. 120 West 45th-st., T. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced waiter in either hotel or private family; has seven years' reference from his present employer and eleven from his former one. Apply at 247 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; can give the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 22 East 11th-st., J. H. BROWN. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man; is a first-class servant, and has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 371 East 8th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A married man; satisfactory City reference given as to capability and character from his last employers. Call, or address WM. R., No. 103 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a single Englishman, 16 years in this country; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent man as assistant book-keeper, entry clerk or copyist; best of reference. Address ASSISTANT, No. 81 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A BOY, A LAD OF 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware store; he must write a good hand; be accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, U. B. & CO., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS CLERK IN A WHOLESALE fish and provision house, a boy about 19 years of age; must be able and willing to work. Address C. & K., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, stating age, present or previous occupation, ideas as to salary, &c.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENdations at the Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS CAPABLE TO take the charge of a valuable horse, vegetable garden, lawn, &c., to go to Staten Island; must be well recommended. Inquire of WILLIAM A. CROLIUS, No. 29 Coenties-slip, at 12 o'clock this day.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, WHO is competent to take the entire charge of a young infant; none but those well recommended need apply at No. 19 East 33d-st., from 3 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN with the best of City references. None others need apply to S. H. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—A MAN AS GARDENER AND FARmer to take charge of a large farm, with a number of men, horses, cows, &c. Call on W. HANNAM, No. 6 College-place, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK TO attend store one day in the week. Address, with terms, DRUGGIST, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, about 15 years of age, who writes well and is well recommended. Address Box No. 6,749 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an experienced book-keeper. Address Box No. 1,188, giving real name and references.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER. A steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY PORTINGTON, plaintiff, against ROBERT C. PORTINGTON, FRANCIS PORTINGTON and CHARLOTTE C. PORTINGTON, defendants. Summons for relief; com. not served. To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1866.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 10th day of April, 1866.
WEEKS & FORSTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall-st.
[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent revenue stamp duly canceled—W. & F., April 7, 1866.]
my12-law6w.

CHAPPELL'S PATENT TOILET GLASS, indispensable to every family, selling rapidly and admired by everybody. A few State rights of this valuable patent for sale low. Address G. CHAPPELL, Peekskill, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, ——, New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, July 7
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK....SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 216 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power....19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, July 7.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, August 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADWELL, from New-York, August 11.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, July 7, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodation for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....July 4
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....July 7
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....July 14
ETNA....SATURDAY....July 21
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....July 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
TARIFA....WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI....WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO....WEDNESDAY, July 18.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIPS TARIFA and JAVA are requested to remove their goods, now lying, at their risk of fire or other injury, on the Company's wharf, Jersey City. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The elegant side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4 N. R. on WEDNESDAY, July 4, punctually at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. E. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.

For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 38 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage....$20

The favorite passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents. No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.

The first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 7.

For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 7, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS" FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship HUNTER, Capt. M. L. ROGERS,

Is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, the 7th, at 12 M.

For freight or passage, having most superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RALEIGH follows on the 19th.

Agents at New-Orleans: JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR Line, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st. The A 1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—THE work of changing the gauge of the road has been completed, and trains are now running with their accustomed regularity. S. SCHOCH, Assistant Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

AN IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM—HICKS' PATENT DIRECT-ACTING RECIPROCATING PISTON DOUBLE CUT-OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Its advantages over other engine are:
Great reduction of friction and economy of steam.
Extreme simplicity of construction and operation.
Greater durability and saving of repairs.
Requiring no protection from the weather.
Can be run at any velocity and in any position.
It has no dead points.
More perfect and rapid valve motions.
Dispensing with external valves and steam chests.
Dispensing with valve and reversing gear.
More uniform and continuous motion.
The cylinders cannot get out of line.
Great economy of foundations and setting up.
It saves 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction, number of parts and transportation.
Adapted to all purposes. For circulars address THE HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE 12¼X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TEN-HORSE STEAM Engine, in good running order. Can be seen at No. 112 East 50th-st.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 64 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained. J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 64 Cedar-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 297 Washington-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent. WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Sunday, 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 1, at 5 P. M.
Monday, 2, at 7 A. M.	Monday, 2, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 3, at 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 3, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 4, at 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 4, at 12 M.
Thursday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Thursday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Friday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Friday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 7, at 12 M.	Saturday, 7, at 3½ P. M.
Sunday, 8, at 9 A. M.	Sunday, 8, at 3½ P. M.
Monday, 9, at 1 P. M.	Monday, 9, at 4½ P. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies' druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and at Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, June 29, 4 P.M.	Friday, June 29, 7 A.M.
Saturday, 30, 4½ P.M.	Saturday, 30, 7½ A.M.
Sunday, July 1, 7½ A.M.	Saturday, 30, 7½ P.M.
Sunday, 1, 7 P.M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P.M.
Tuesday, 3, 8 A.M.	Monday, 2, 7 A.M.
Wednesday, 4, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, 3, 11½ A.M.
Thursday, 5, 9 A.M.	Wednesday, 4, 12½ P.M.
Friday, 6, 10 A.M.	Thursday, 5, 1 P.M.
Saturday, 7, 1 P.M.	Friday, 6, 2 P.M.
Sunday, 8, 9 A.M.	Saturday, 7, 4 P.M.
	Sunday, 8, 3½ P.M.

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

Time-tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 18th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit-store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $2; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 75 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, $1. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the N. Y. Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 75 cents.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45 and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Syracuse....$5 05
New-York to Rochester....6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls.8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave EVERY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Returning leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT JULY 3, 1866.—Steamer STAMFORD, Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will leave Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., July 3, at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz.: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor Seventh District, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT of the Board of Councilmen are requested to meet on FRIDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock, at Room No. 16 City Hall.
MILNER IMLAY,
JOHN STACOM,
MICHAEL HALLORAN, } Committee.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland, at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. B. MUNCH.	LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING.
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing ROBERT HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

1776.—GRAND CELEBRATION, JULY 4, 1866.

At West Point and Newburgh, Washington's Headquarters, where can be seen all the old relics of the Revolutionary war and Washington's house, which is still standing, and where the army was disbanded—passing through the most splendid scenery in the world. The new and splendidly fitted up steamer WYOMING, Capt. HOUGHTON, will leave Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Harrison-st., North River, at 8:30; 13th-st. at 8:45, and 34th-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock P. M. Choice refreshments provided on board. Fare 50 cents each way.

1776 FOURTH JULY 1866
GRAND EXCURSION
The splendid steamer
MARY POWELL

Will leave New-York, from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., N. R., at 12 o'clock M., for a SAIL AROUND STATEN ISLAND, or down the Bay and up the East River, giving a fine opportunity to view the fortifications, beautiful scenery, and enjoy the cool sea-breeze, returning in time to make her usual trip at 3½ P. M.

Fare for the Excursion 50c.

FOURTH OF JULY.
EXCURSION TO PROVIDENCE.

The new side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin-st., at 5 P. M., TUESDAY, July 3, and returning will leave Providence at 6 P. M., THURSDAY, July 5.

Fare for the excursion $4.

For passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT, JULY 4.

Steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 35 East River (foot Catherine-st.,) July 4, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., affording passengers an opportunity to enjoy a beautiful sail on Long Island Sound, both by day and night.

Fare for the trip, $1 50.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH.

The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M., to connect with the cars at Sandy Hook for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 5:15 P. M., and arrive in New-York in time to see the fireworks.

Tickets for the Excursion $1 50.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION.
FOURTH JULY ON THE OCEAN.

The new and splendid steamer MAGENTA, Capt. WM. J. BAULSIR, will make her second annual excursion to the Atlantic Ocean on July 4, 1866, leaving 34th-st., North River, at 9½ A. M.; foot of Barclay-st., 10 A. M.; foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 10:15; foot of Atlantic-st., 10:30 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION,

To HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE, MORRISANIA and WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The steamers SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck Slip and Harlem every hour, from 6 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M., landing at 8th-st. and Astoria and 120th-st., each way.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION, TO BRIDGEPORT.

The steamer BALTIMORE will leave from Peck-slip, Pier No. 26, East River, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 4, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport at 2:30 P. M. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY.

EXCURSIONS.—Steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M. and 34th-st. 9:15 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Tickets for the Excursion $1.

OH! FOR THE SEA.—GRAND FOURTH OF JULY excursion down the bay and around Staten Island, landing a Keyport. The well-known steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, will leave Sussex-st., Jersey City, at 7:15 A. M.; Newark-st., Hoboken, 7:30; 34th-st., North River, 8; Christopher-st., 8:15; Barclay-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, North River, 9 o'clock, and Peck-slip, East River, at 9:15, leaving Keyport at 3:30 P. M., landing at Barclay-st. about 6:30. Persons desirous of getting out of the City will find this one of the most delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the Highlands of Neversink, Sandy Hook, the new fortifications and the Atlantic Ocean. Fare for the excursion $1. Refreshments and tickets on board.
Capt. R. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO SEA.—The new and elegant steamer WILLIAM HARRISON, Capt. CRAWFORD, will (weather permitting) make an excursion on WEDNESDAY, July 4, around the Light Ship, off Sandy Hook, giving a fine view of New-York Harbor, Upper and Lower Bay, new fortifications, &c. A fine band of music is engaged for the occasion. The boat will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, at 10 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, 10:30; Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, 10:45. Returning in time to witness the display of fireworks in the evening. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents. Tickets and refreshments on board.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The well-known steamboat MATTEAWAN, Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, will make an Excursion to Keyport on the Fourth of July, leaving pier foot of 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Amos-st., 9:15; Barclay-st., 9:45, and Pier No. 4 at 10 o'clock. Returning, will leave Keyport at 4 o'clock P. M., landing at New-York, foot of Barclay-st., about 6½ o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, 75 cents, or 40 cents each way.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

FARE 50 CENTS.—1776—GRAND FOURTH OF JULY COTILION—1866.—Excursion to the fishing banks. On July 4, 1866, the large iron steamship RUBY, Capt. HARRY BURNS, landing at South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Broome-st., 7½; Peck-slip, 8; Christopher-st., 8¾. Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 A. M., returning to the City at 6 P. M. Music and refreshments on board; also, fishing tackle, bait, &c. Fare 50 cents for the excursion.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 75 cents.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to West Point, calling at Rockland Lake, by the commodious steamboat HUGENOT, leaving foot of 8th-st., E. R., 7:30; Peck-slip, 8; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30; Dey-st., N. R., 9:15; Christopher-st., 9:30; 34th-st., 9:45. A full brass band engaged. Tickets for the trip, $1; ladies, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—The commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. C. D. HANCOX, will leave for the above places July 4; Harrison-st., 8; Christopher-st., at 8:30; 34th-st., at 9 A. M. A fine brass band of music will be in attendance. Tickets $1.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER SEA-BIRD, leaves foot of Chambers-st., SUNDAY, July 1, at 7½ A. M.; MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M.; returning same day, giving parties opportunity to visit Sandy Hook, Highlands, and Shrewsbury River.

JULY 4TH.—TO NEW-HAVEN, THE BEAUTIFUL "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven for New-York at 11 P. M. The views along the entire distance and around New-Haven Bay by daylight, make the trip unsurpassed.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN., is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, B. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, only a few moments' walk to the water; splendid sea bathing; fishing unexcelled; steamboats from Piers Nos. 38 and 43 East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., direct for the house; terms reasonable. M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEASHORE, ONE mile from Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st., 4 P. M.; returning 7 A. M. Fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, rowing, mineral springs. Board $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st. of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor. BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME IN THIS CITY ON Friday afternoon, June 29, JAMES RIKER, an insane person, 55 years of age, medium height, light-brown hair; had on black alpaca sack coat, with velvet collar, dark-brown satinet pantaloons, (a strip of black cloth was sewed in the inner side of each leg of the pantaloons,) straw hat like palm leaf. Information regarding him will be rewarded by his mother. M. RIKER, No. 20 West Broadway, New-York.

ALOYS, OLIVIER.—YOUR FAMILY IN Paris, France, wishes to hear from you. Write at once.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL EXTRAVAGANZA,
Entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

TUESDAY EVENING, will be presented, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, John Brougham's original, ab-original, erratic, operatic, semi-civilized and demi-savage extravaganza, in two acts, being a perversion of ye trewe and wonderfulle history of ye renowned Princess

PO-CA-HON-TAS;
Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
JOHN BROUGHAM as KING POWHATAN.
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE as POCAHONTAS.
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.
AND A GREAT CAST.

Previous to the extravaganza will be presented, SECOND TIME HERE, the comedy entitled THE NERVOUS MAN, AND THE MAN OF NERVE.
McShane (a man of independence)..Mr. J. BROUGHAM

In preparation, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT, IN IRISH COMEDY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 3, will be repeated Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN, produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:
Mr. DAN BRYANT....as....Myles Na Coppaleen (with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
Mr. W. R. Floyd (who has been specially engaged)....as....Danny Mann
Miss Rosa Cooke....as....Eily O'Connor (with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl milking her Cow.")

A most attractive bill for 4TH OF JULY NIGHT, When will be presented the interesting Hibernian Picture of IRELAND AS IT WAS, with MR. DAN BRYANT as RAGGED PAT. Concluding with the ever popular HANDY ANDY!

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Signor G. CHIARINI....Director of Amusements
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, At 10½ A. M.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THREE EXHIBITIONS on the FOURTH of JULY, At 10½ A. M., 2½ and 8 P. M.
SECOND WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF SIGNOR G. CHIARINI'S SPANISH CIRCUS.

The marvelous Ethiopian Pupils, BELEN and TEODORO CUBA, in new and thrilling Bareback Equestrian Acts.

SIGNOR SEBASTIAN, the Dashing Bareback Rider, and the Great Troupe of Unequaled Artists in original and novel specialties, entirely new in this country.

Extraordinary displays of animal sagacity by SIG. CHIARINI'S TRAINED HORSES and PONIES.

NEW ARTISTES AND NEW SENSATIONS.

ELM PARK. 1776. ELM PARK.

8th-av., corner of 92d-st.
FOURTH OF JULY. 1866. FOURTH OF JULY.

The greatest aeronaut in the world, MONS. AUGUSTE BUISLAY, will make his first daring TRAPEZE ASCENSION with his MONSTER MONGOLFIER or FIRE BALLOON, when he will perform a series of feats in mid-air never attempted by any other aeronaut, and which for daring are beyond imitation.

Wonderful acrobatic and gymnastic feats by the entire BUISLAY FAMILY and a complete company of artists.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, NOS. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.—Last week of the season. SCHERMERHORN'S BOY. JULY 4—Matinee at 2½.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.—On WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M. Purse of $1,000; mile heats, best three in five to wagons. D. Pfifer's g. m. *Blonde*; H. Woodruff's s. m. *Lady Emma*; B. Mace's b. g. *Panic*; Owner's blk. g. *General Butler*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 12½ P. M., and the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every 15 minutes during the day for the Course direct. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
GRAND GALA-WEEK,
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7¾;
also on the anniversary of our
NATION'S BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM,
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY,

when performances will be given nearly EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY AND EVENING, and the exterior of the building will be decorated, not only with the triumphant STARS AND STRIPES, but also with the FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

Will be presented a Grand Romantic Military Drama, by the late M. M. Noah, Esq., entitled, SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER, and in which the popular actor, MR. C. W. CLARKE, will appear, together with the ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

To be seen at all hours the GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES, CAROLINA TWINS.

Although inseparably joined their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the

GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
GIANTESS, FIVE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
MAMMOTH OX "REUNION,"
largest ever exhibited in America,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES.
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Monday, July 9.—OPENING OF SUMMER SEASON.
G. L. FOX'S GRAND COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY
WILL APPEAR
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 3,
as "Romeo," in Shakespeare's
ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY—Matinee—MARBLE HEART. In the EVENING—RICHARD III.
In rehearsal—OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; OR, BIRDS OF PREY.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

MATINEE July 4, at 2½ o'clock.
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ÆRIAL.

1776. 4TH JULY. 1866.
The Zouave cadets perform their wonderful evolutions and mimic battles at
LOWES' AMPHITHEATRE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 156 West 24th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a private family at No. 85 East 17th-st., near Union-square and Irving-place. Front basement for a physician.

BOARD—WITH GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS, for families or single, at No. 28 West 4th-st., between Broadway and Washington-square.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH board for two gentlemen, at No. 48 West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT COLESVILLE, N. J., on the Hackensack River, 1½ miles from Hackensack; good boating, bathing, fishing and hunting; about 11 miles from Chambers-st. depot, New-York; seven trains per day, with good convenience to and from the station; beautiful scenery, and healthy location. For reference and terms apply to G. BORSHARD, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., second floor, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD IN an elevated and very healthy location; fine view of country and Sound; plenty shade and fruit trees; convenient to depot, churches, &c.; two hours from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address S. A. H., Box No. 164, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE pleasant rooms, and two smaller, with board, in a private family, near the Powelton House, one mile north of Newburgh, on the Hudson; river view, lawn, shaded grounds, fruit and stabling. Address Box No. 122 Newburgh Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING board will find good accommodations, pleasantly located, within easy access of the City; a short drive from Long Branch. Good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NYACK, WILLOW PLACE.—A few choice rooms, with a good table; riding, bathing, fine scenery, fruit and vegetables on the place. Also, a furnished cottage adjoining, containing 11 rooms. Inquire of R. T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st., or of Mrs. BARBER, Crowan's Place, Nyack.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MRS. F. READ'S, Goshen, Orange County; good board and accommodations; piazza well shaded; piano and dancing-room, swing, croquette, and five minutes' walk from the depot (Erie Railroad.) Terms $10 and $8 per week.

PRIVATE COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE had at the retired, well-shaded and delightful residence of Mrs. Sutherland, in West Morrisania, Westchester County, thirty minutes' ride from 26th-st., and two minutes' walk from Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad, the first house west of the bridge at the station, on the left side of the street. Address Mrs. J. G. SUTHERLAND, Morrisania, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FROM 7 to 9 persons, some of whom are children, within 50 or 60 miles of New-York, in a hilly section of the country; plenty of milk and not far from running stream or lake preferred; terms must be moderate. Address Box 1,715 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN board, (breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays,) a few miles out on the New-Haven, Harlem or Hudson River Railroad, from the middle of July to the middle of September. Address, with particulars, F. B., Station G., New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—TWO large and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from the town of Orange, and a few minutes' walk from the Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address, immediately, K., Box No. 169, Orange, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, within fifty miles of the City, for a gentleman and lady, two rooms, healthy location, with a respectable family. State particulars, terms, &c. Address J. H. HUXLEY, No. 108 Beekman-st., New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—DESIRABLE COUNTRY board for three or four adults can be obtained at a fine old homestead; situation high and airy; perfectly healthy and fine scenery; near depot, references exchanged. Address R. S., No. 18 Reade-st.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR a family without a nurse, can be accommodated with good board in Orange, near the depot. Address Box No. 133 Post-office.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN Lake, is now open. A few more families can find accommodations by early application. Address WALTER R. JONES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR two persons can be obtained by addressing J. E. AMBROSE, Orange, or No. 261 Pearl-st.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

WOULD ACCOMMODATE A PIOUS family with country board. Address M. E. B., Chatham, Morris County, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE TEAM. 15 hands, trot in 2:45; 1 team, 16 hands, suitable for family or saddle use, very stylish; 1 fine 16 hands horse, suitable for family buggy or saddle; will trot in 3½; price $1,000. Apply at No. 638 Broadway, carriage warerooms, or at stable, No. 269 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—SEVERAL soiled by removal from No. 450 Broadway, City Assembly Rooms, for sale cheap. 300 new carriages, several second-hand carriages, 1,000 sets harness. O. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will offer for sale THIS DAY, at noon, at their salesrooms, in Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, one second-hand BAROUCHE and one BRITZKA, in perfect order; both City made.

A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, FOUR-SEAT rockaway, slide-seat buggy; also, new Park phaetons, Germantown rockaways, turf and rotary buggies, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap, at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 59 Cedar-st.

A SPLENDID PHAETON, PARKER'S make, double and single harness, for sale cheap. Stable No. 60 East 14th-st., near 4th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York Times Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.
Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OVERTURE AT 8.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY

LAST WEEK BUT ONE, being the farewell performances in America, prior to their departure for Europe, of the RENOWNED RAVELS, GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE, YOUNG AMERICA, &c.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866, ONLY BENEFIT OF YOUNG AMERICA, who will appear in his WONDERFUL FROG SCENE IN THE GOLDEN EGG.

With ANTOINE RAVEL in the principal character, and the FULL COMPANY IN THE CAST.

THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE will likewise be presented, in which FRANCOIS, GABRIEL RAVEL, and Principals, will appear.

THE STARTLING TRAPEZE will also be performed.

TO-MORROW, JULY 4—A STUPENDOUS BILL—SCHOOLMASTER, GOLDEN EGG, LE DIABLE A QUATRE, and TRAPEZE.

FRIDAY—Only benefit of FRANCOIS RAVEL. FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.

The peculiar construction of this favorite establishment, its ILLUMINATED GARDEN, THOROUGH VENTILATION, &c., render it at all times delightfully cool.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn....Manager.

THIRD WEEK of the Wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes THE BUISLAY FAMILY, when will be presented for the first time in the Atlantic States, the extraordinary feat of equilibrium, called the SPIRAL MOUNTAIN, invented and executed by MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY.

First appearance here of the charming and accomplished danseuse and tight-rope performer, SENORITA ROSITA.

First nights of the magnificent tableaux, entitled the BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS, THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS.

First appearance here of MONS. HENRI AGOUST.

By universal desire, the Buislay Brothers will repeat their THRILLING NIAGARA LEAP.

Wonderful feats on the HORIZONTAL BARS AND THE GIANT SWING.

To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime entitled WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

John H. Selwyn....Acting Manager
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1866.
Second time of the dramatization of Miss Braddon's popular story,
AURORA FLOYD.
AURORA FLOYD.
Mrs. EMILY JORDAN....AURORA FLOYD
Miss KATE NEWTON....as....Lucy Floyd
Mrs. SAUNDERS....as....Mrs. Powell
Mrs. H. BLAND....as....Mrs. Archibald Floyd
FRANK LAWLER....as....John Mellish
GEORGE H. CLARKE....as....Capt. Talbot Bulstrode
A. W. FENNO....as....Archibald Floyd
S. WALLIS....as....Capt. Samuel Prodder
J. M. WARD....as....Steve Hargraves
J. E. WHITING....as....James Conyers
JAMES T. WARD....as....Matthew Harrison
C. H. ROCKWELL....as....Lieut. Maldon
E. T. SINCLAIR....as....Grimstone

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING.
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
EL HYDER.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 8.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT of G. C. HOWARD and WM. TRYON.
FRIDAY—S. S. SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.

PROF. LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,

59TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.
FOURTH OF JULY.
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS CONSTANTLY.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

Wherever the steamer stopped it was surrounded by swarms of country folk in small boats, and every village girl brought her bunch of flowers, content to have thrown her offering toward GARIBALDI, even though it should fall into the water far short of its mark.

A considerable amount of emotion has been excited by GARIBALDI's request to the Government that PALLAVICINI, the officer who commanded the detachment by whom GARIBALDI was wounded at Aspromonte, should hold a high command in the force he is about to lead. The request is not only a proof of the true-hearted, generous and noble nature of the great popular hero—of that Italy had no further need—but it is a highly important political demonstration, showing it to be the sentiment and the opinion of GARIBALDI that at the present crisis of the fortunes of Italy, all differences, all enmities, all dissensions, all jealousies should be forgotten, and that every Italian, of whatever political color, should remember but one thing—that he is an Italian, and that the enemy of Italy is before him in arms."

Speech of Garibaldi at Lecco.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 16.

The following speech was delivered by GARIBALDI at Lecco on the 13th inst.:

"FRIENDS: You know that in this world fortune is adverse to us in most things. She frowns upon the mariner who in mid ocean sometimes strikes upon a rock, and at other times discovers a treasure. The soldier in the rearmost rank is often struck down by a bullet, while he who leads the van remains unhurt.

You are now a fortunate generation. I am declining in years, and esteem myself happy to be again among you. Before your time there were a thousand generations who saw their fields trodden by the stranger, and their women exposed to the violence of mercenary troops. You freed this land. Your sons and nephews rise up and glory in your name. I tell you that you are destined to conquer. Let those foreign armies who boastingly call themselves organized give you a musket—you who wear some caps, some hats, and some white handkerchiefs, and they shall see what you can do. I am happy in being with you, and we shall certainly do something—shall we not?"

A newspaper at Lecco having given an accurate version of the above words, the following notification was placarded in the town a few hours afterward:

"CITIZENS: Since some doubt appears to prevail upon the intentions of Gen. GARIBALDI and the real sense of the words uttered this morning, the undersigned hastens to published the following letter:

LECCO, Wednesday, June 13.

The Syndic, Dr. Giuseppe Resinelli:

IL MIO SIGNOR SINDACO: A printed sheet has been circulated that in reproducing my words spoken to-day entirely falsifies the idea I wished to express. I alluded to the army of the foreign enemy, and could not make use even of a dubious expression with respect to the brave army by whose side I shall always be proud to fight the enemies of Italy.

I beg you to publish this, my declaration, and am, yours most obediently,

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI.

Address of Victor Emanuel to the Italians.

VICTOR EMANUEL had issued a stirring manifesto to the Italians. He recapitulates the effect of the last war on Italy, and regrets that for supreme reasons the noble Province of Venetia was allowed to remain in the hands of the Austrians; that a favorable opportunity has now arrived to accomplish the independence of Venetia from Austrian rule. He charges the Austrians with having assumed a hostile and threatening attitude on the Italian frontiers to disturb the pacific task of reorganization in Italy. He replied by again taking up arms, but, nevertheless, showed his desire for peace by accepting the proposal for a conference. Austria having refused affords fresh proof, if she confides in her strength, that she does not rely equally upon the goodness of her cause and of her right.

The manifesto concludes with patriotic declarations on assurance that Italy has the sympathy of Europe, and hands over the Government of the State to the Prince of CORIGNAM, while he again takes up the eagles of Gaeta and Pastrango, of Pallestro and San Marino. VICTOR EMANUEL also issued a proclamation to the National Guard, confiding to them the guardianship of public security and order.

THE WAR DISPATCHES.

Imperial Manifesto to the Austrian People.

VIENNA, Sunday Morning.

The following are the most important passages of an Imperial manifesto to the Austrian people, which is expected to be issued in the course of to-day:

"On the Northern and Southern frontiers of the empire are arrayed the armies of two allied enemies of Austria, with the intention of shaking the foundation of her position as an European Power.

To neither of them has Austria given any cause for war. The preservation of the blessings of peace to the people of Austria has always been regarded by me as one of the first and most sacred of my duties as Sovereign, and one I have always considered myself bound faithfully to fulfil.

But one of the hostile Powers deems no pretext necessary to justify its lust for the plunder of a portion of the Austrian monarchy. In the eyes of that Power a favorable opportunity is sufficient cause for war.

Two years ago we were allied with Prussia, and a part of my beloved Austrian Army was drawn to the coast of the North Sea in company with the Prussian troops, (against whom we are now arrayed as enemies,) to preserve rights accorded by treaty, to protect a threatened German nationality, to confine the misery of an unavoidable war to its narrowest limits, and to obtain a lasting guarantee of peace necessary for the welfare of Austria, Germany and Europe. Austria sought no conquests, and bears no part of the blame for the sad list of unhappy complications which, had Prussia's intentions been equally disinterested, would never have arisen, and which have been brought about for the accomplishment of selfish objects, and are, therefore, not susceptible of a peaceful solution by my Government.

The manifesto then mentions the course of the negotiations for the preservation of peace, which were carried on first with Prussia, and subsequently with the other great Powers. The latter are declared to have failed because the Powers would not recognize and accept the condition made by Austria, that European public law and existing treaties should form the basis of the mediatory efforts to be made by the Conference. A proof was hereby given that the deliberations would never have led to the preservation of peace.

The manifesto then enumerates the acts of violence committed by Prussia, viz., the entrance of her troops into Holstein, the dissolution of the Estates convoked by the Imperial Governor of the Duchy, and the movement by which the Prussian troops, ten times superior in numbers, forced the Austrians to retire. It further declares that Prussia tore asunder the band of German unity by declaring her secession from the Confederation, and by proceeding with military force against the Sovereigns who remained true to the Bund.

The following is the text of the concluding portion of the manifesto:

"Therefore, the most fatal of wars, a war of Germans against Germans, has become unavoidable. For all the misery which it will entail upon families, districts and countries, I make those who have provoked it answerable before the tribunal of posterity and of the Almighty and Eternal God. I advance to the conflict with that confidence which is afforded by a just cause, with the consciousness of the power which exists in a great Empire where prince and people are penetrated with but one and the same thought, namely, the rights of Austria—and with fresh and unfailing courage at the sight of my armed and valiant soldiers, who form a barrier against which the power of Austria's enemies will be shattered, as well at the sight of my faithful peoples, who look up to me, united, self-sacrificing and resolved.

But one feeling pervades the inhabitants of my kingdom and provinces—that of cohesion, of strength in their unity, and of indignation at an unprecedented violation of right.

It doubly pains me that the work of coming to an understanding upon the questions of the internal constitution of the empire should not have been sufficiently far advanced to allow of the representatives of all my peoples rallying round my throne at this serious but elevating moment. I am for the present deprived of this support; but, on the other hand, my duty as Sovereign is all the more clear, and my resolution the more firm to secure the constitution to my empire for all future time.

In this conflict we shall not be alone. The princes and people of Germany are aware of the danger which threatens their liberty and independence, and not only ourselves but also our German brethren of the Confederation are in arms for the security of those objects which all nations are bound to defend. We have been absolutely forced to take up arms. Since then, in the midst of the work of peace, which I had undertaken with the view to lay the basis of a constitution which should consolidate the unity of the whole empire and its position as a great Power, my sovereign duties have compelled me to place the entire army upon a war footing; we have taken up arms, and now we must not and will not lay them down until we have secured Austria and our Confederate German States their free internal development and their rightful position in Europe. Our confidence and our hopes are based upon our unity and strength, but not upon them alone. They are placed in a higher Power, the omnipotent and just God, whom my house has always served, and who never abandons those who firmly rely upon his justice.

"Him will I beseech for help and victory, and I call upon my people to join with me in my prayer."

VIENNA, Saturday.

The French Cabinet has sent the letter addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the French Representatives abroad, together with a circular explaining the bearing of the letter.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day asserts that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has sent a circular to the Representatives of Russia abroad, stating that upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude.

A telegram from Vienna says:

"The Imperial manifesto has been enthusiastically received in Vienna and the provinces.

The French Ambassador is negotiating with the Vienna Cabinet respecting the guarantees which France desires to receive in order to prevent a general conflagration in Europe. The negotiations are progressing satisfactorily."

A Proclamation from the King of Prussia.

A telegram from Berlin, dated June 17, says that a Royal proclamation had been prepared for distribution by the Prussians among the inhabitants of the German States through which they may pass. The most important passages are as follows:

"An endeavor has recently been made to abuse the powers of the Federal Diet—which during half a century has represented, not the unity, but the divisions of Germany, and thereby lost the confidence of the States—by making it the instrument for calling Germany to arms against that member of the Bund which, by its proposal for the convocation of a German Parliament, had taken the first decisive step toward satisfying the demands of the nation. The war which Austria is endeavoring to excite against Prussia can find no support in the Federal Constitution.

By the Diet's resolution of the 14th inst. the old Bund relations have been dissolved. Nothing now remains of the Confederation but its sound basis—viz., the vital unity of the German nation. It is now the duty of the German Governments to seek a new Constitution, which shall be a vigorous expression of German unity. In the case of Prussia that step is bound up with another—viz., the defence of her independence, which has been threatened by the late resolution of the Diet. For this end the Prussian people offers its whole strength, resolved at the same time to take up arms on behalf of the national development of Germany, hitherto so powerfully hindered by individual interests.

Immediately upon the dissolution of the Confederation, Prussia proposed a fresh alliance, based upon the mutual condition of material protection and participation in the national exertions. This proposal was refused. Prussia cannot now tolerate either enemies or doubtful friends on her frontiers. The Prussian troops do not come as the foes of those populations, with whose representatives Prussia hopes yet to deliberate in a national assembly upon what shall be the future destinies of Germany. May the German people keep this lofty aim in view, and meet Prussia with confidence and help to forward and secure the peaceful development of the united fatherland."

The Prussian Ultimatum.

A telegram from Berlin, dated June 16, says: "The Prussian ultimatum, forwarded yesterday to the Governments of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse Cassel and Nassau, offered these States the alliance of Prussia upon the following conditions: That they should reduce their military establishments to the peace footing upon which they stood the 1st of March last; that they should agree to the convocation of a German Parliament, and appoint the elections to take place simultaneously with those which would be held for the same purpose in Prussia. Prussia offered to guarantee to those sovereigns who would accept her alliance all their rights and territory, conformably with her reform project of the 10th inst. The Prussian proposals were rejected by all the Governments to which they were addressed.

The Chevalier BODOCANACHI has arrived here with dispatches from Florence.

Prussian Declaration to Foreign Consuls.

From the Berlin Staats Anzeiger, (Official,) June 16.

The Prussian Government dispatched to-day to foreign Courts an official statement of recent events, in which it makes the following declaration: 'After the decision of the Diet on the 14th inst., by which the Confederation was broken up and Prussia threatened with war, the law of self-preservation compelled Prussia to secure herself against the action of neighboring States. On the 15th inst., therefore, the Government offered Saxony, Hanover and Electoral Hesse, a conditional alliance. The offer was refused, and as Prussia's geographical position does not allow her to tolerate in those States open or concealed hostility while she is engaged in war in another direction, the Prussian forces have crossed the frontiers of those three countries, in order to prevent our being cut off in the rear while defending ourselves against Austria.'"

The Situation at Frankfort-on-the-Main—A Darmstadt Regiment Cut to Pieces by the Prussians.

A telegram from Cassel of June 17, says: "The Prussians have arrived at Giessen, on the Hesse Darmstadt frontier, and a regiment of Prussian Hussars have marched to Marburg, in Hesse Cassel."

A telegram from Cologne, of June 18, says: "Hostilities have commenced between the Prussians and the Federal army.

The Fourth Darmstadt Infantry regiment has been almost annihilated by the Prussians, at Friedberg, between Frankfort and Glissen. Large bodies of Federal troops are massed at Mayence and Frankfort, where the Wurtemberg contingent will arrive to-night.

The Eighth Federal Army Corps is following closely on the track of the Prussians to Marburg, in Electoral Hesse. Large bodies of Federal troops are marching north. It is stated that the Prussians have occupied Wiesbaden. A slight encounter took place between some Austrian and Prussian cavalry on the Rumburg road. The Prussians retreated. Marienthal, Ostritz and Leuba are occupied by two Prussian regiments of infantry and one of Hussars, and Bernstadt by two regiments of cavalry. The Prussians are also close to the frontier, near Wurzelsdorf, and they are hourly expected to advance into Bohemia.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Tuesday, June 19.

From 30,000 to 40,000 Federal troops are assembled before this city.

Details of the Prussian Invasion of Saxony.

A telegram from Dresden of June 16, says: "The Prussian troops entered Saxony last night from the north, near Strehla, in addition to their invasion across the eastern and western frontiers. The King has issued a proclamation addressed to his faithful people, in which he relies upon their loyal cooperation in the present emergency. His Majesty left here this morning to join the army, accompanied by Baron BUEST and the Minister of War.

It is officially stated that in rejecting the Prussian ultimatum which demanded the reduction of the army to a peace footing, Baron VON BUEST justified the mobilization of the Saxon troops by referring to the resolution of the Federal Diet. In reply to the point of the ultimatum relating to the elections for a Parliament simultaneously in Saxony and Prussia, Baron BUEST declared that a German Parliament could not be convoked by any single Government.

The King of Saxony approved the motives for the rejection of the ultimatum on the ground of his duties as a member of the Confederation.

The entry of the Prussians into Saxony was preceded by a formal declaration of war.

The Prussian Minister is about to take his departure from this city."

A telegram from Wurzen, of June 16, says: "The Prussians have crossed the Western Saxon frontier, and are advancing on this town."

A telegram from Bodenbach, of June 17, says: "Yesterday evening the Prussians advanced through Saxon territory as far as Gersdorf, where they have established outposts within an hour's march from Rumburg, in Bohemia. It is rumored that the Saxon Army has effected a junction with the Austrian forces."

A telegram from Prague, of June 16, says: "The entry of the Prussians into Saxony is fully confirmed. They have occupied Löbau and Zittau, within the eastern frontier of Saxony, and also threaten an advance from the Prussian towns of Schkeuditz and Zeitz, on the western frontier. The railway between Riesa and Dresden has been destroyed. The passenger traffic and postal communication between Prussia and Saxony are stopped.

The Queen of Saxony arrived at Prague on the 16th, and the rest of the Royal family, excepting the King and the Crown Prince, who are with the army. The Saxon Treasury and valuables and the provisions for the army have been transported for security to Bohemia.

King JOHN, of Saxony, is withdrawing with all his army into Bohemia."

The Prussians have not taken possession of Zittau, but have placed a strong garrison, with twelve pieces of artillery, in the town of Bautzen.

The Prussians occupied Dresden June 18.

A dispatch from Vienna of June 18 says hundreds of Saxon inhabitants are flying into Bohemia. The Prussians are forcibly enrolling men up to 40 years of age.

The Commanders of the Prussian corps which have entered Hanover, Saxony and Hesse Cassel have received the strictest orders to observe the most friendly attitude toward the populations of those States, and, in the event of their coming into contact with the troops, to avoid bloodshed as much as possible by endeavoring to induce them to lay down their arms on account of their numerical inferiority.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 19.

Advices from Bohemia state that the Saxon Royal arms have been removed from all places occupied by the Prussians and replaced by Prussian arms. Considerable contributions have been levied.

Up to the present time the Prussians have not crossed the Austrian frontier.

NIESSE, Tuesday, June 19.

The Austrians commenced hostilities yesterday evening.

An Austrian patrol crossed the Silesian frontier at Gubran and fired upon a Prussian patrol.

Four thousand Austrians are marching toward the frontier.

REICHENBERG, Sunday, June 17.

A Prussian army corps, 30,000 strong, bivouacked at Ahersdorff last night. Twelve thousand are expected to-day at Seifhennersdorf, and 800 at Lettdorf.

The Prussians have occupied Sadenburg in considerable force, and reinforcements are still pouring in.

EGER, Bohemia, Tuesday, June 19.

On Saturday 20,000 Prussians occupied Machern, two miles from Leipsic, and subsequently Wurzen, Dahlen and Presa.

Railway communication between Leipsic and Presa is destroyed.

The Westphalian Army Corps stationed at Schkenditz is going to the Silesian frontier.

The Invasion of Hanover.

A telegram from Hanover, of June 16, says: "The King of Hanover and the Crown Prince set out last night for the camp of the army, which is being concentrated near Gottingen. The Queen and Princesses remain here. It is rumored that a Ministerial crisis exists."

In the Chamber of Deputies the President—after commenting in severe terms upon the conduct of the Ministry—withdrew the motion which he presented yesterday.

The sitting of the Chamber was then adjourned, *sine die*, on account of the present serious situation of affairs.

Gen. MANTUFFEL, at the head of the Prussian troops, entered Luneburg, in Hanover, on June 18.

The Prussians are reported to have cut off the communications of the Hanoverian army, and rendered its junction with the Austro-Federal corps impossible.

The Prussian Col. CRANACH arrived at Stade June 18, and disarmed the garrison, dismissing them to their homes. He took possession of 21 guns, and numerous mortars, rifles and other war material.

Bremen journals assert that the Hanoverian treasury has been sent to England.

Austria and Bavaria.

The Bavarians intend to cut the railway line between Coburg and Bamburg, and to blow up the railway bridge at Lichtenfels. The Austrians have destroyed the railway bridges at Oswiecin.

The Austrian Government has summoned the Bavarian Government, in consequence of the decision of the Federal Diet of the 16th, to unite with Austria in carrying on military operations in Saxony.

BERLIN, Tuesday, June 19.

At the request of the Prussian Government, the French Government has consented to protect Prussian interests in Austria and Bavaria. A battle is expected near Frankfort.

Prussia and Italy.

The Vienna papers publish news from Berne, stating that a subsidy sent by Prussia to Italy, consisting of 130,000,000 francs, passed through Vienna, *en route* for Florence. They also state that the Porte has notified to the great Powers its intention to interfere in the Principalities.

Italy and Austria.

GARIBALDI left Como on the 17th June for Lecco, and was followed at noon by some troops. As soon as the volunteers are completely equipped, they will proceed to Bergamo and Brescia.

The Chamber of Deputies annulled the reëlection of MAZZINI as Deputy for Messina by 146 against 45 votes.

A telegram from Florence of June 16, says:

"The Ministry is nearly constituted. Baron RICASOLI is appointed President and Minister of the Interior. Gen. MARMORA is named Minister Adlatus to the King at the camp.

The Austrians have interrupted all lines of communication on the side of the Po and Mincio.

Gen. MARMORA and the King left Florence to join the army.

Gen. ANGIOLETTI, Minister of Marine, has left to take command of his division.

GARIBALDI has arrived at Bergamo to inspect several battalions of volunteers and bersaglieri. He met with an enthusiastic reception.

It is believed that the organization of the new Ministry will be officially announced to the Chamber as soon as hostilities have commenced.

The Senate has approved the bill for a Monetary Convention between Italy, France, Belgium and Switzerland.

The debate on the financial bills has commenced in the Senate."

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 19.

The Italian Government formally declared war against Austria yesterday.

The Italian Ministry has been reorganized under RICASOLI.

The persons attached to the King's household have left Florence to join His Majesty at the camp.

It is stated that Cardinal ANTONELLI has resigned, and it was believed he would be succeeded by Cardinal ALTIERI.

A dispatch from Venice, of June 17, says: "Fresh arrests have taken place here, and several more persons have been expelled from the city."

The Italian Declaration of War.

The Italian military declaration of war against Austria was issued on the 20th from the headquarters of the Italian army at Cremona. It is addressed by Gen. CIALDINI to the Archduke ALBERT, commanding the Austrian army in Venetia.

It recounts Italy's grievance in regard to Venetia, and gives notice that hostilities will commence in three days unless the Archduke declines to accept the delay.

Communications Cut.

A telegram from Cologne, of June 17, says: "Telegraphic communication between Cologne and the north of Germany has been cut off, as also between Weissenburg and the south. The passenger trains for Bavaria and Wurtemburg have discontinued running in consequence of the lines being occupied with the conveyance of troops.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

The Saxon Troops Form a Junction with the Austrian and the Hanoverian with the Federal Army—Miscellaneous News.

The Prussians have taken the Elector of Hesse and his Minister of War prisoners, and sent the latter to Fortress Minden.

The Saxon Army succeeded in joining the Austrians. It is also reported that the Hanoverian troops effected a junction with the Federal Army Corps.

The Federal Army Corps around Frankfort amounted to 60,000.

The headquarters of Prince ALEXANDER are to be transferred to Frankfort.

The Oldenburg Minister at the Diet was recalled to Mechlenburg and expected to follow the Federal Council.

Switzerland has been officially informed of the hostilities Italy commenced on the 22d.

The Austrians had declared Venice and Trieste in a state of siege.

The Austrian outposts at Apaiso were attacked by Italian volunteers the 22d. Several shots were exchanged.

It is officially denied at Berlin that Prussia ordered a conscription in the countries they have entered.

LONDON, Sunday, June 24.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio on the 23d inst., entirely unopposed.

The Prussians left a small garrison at Dresden and advanced into Bohemia without resistance.

A slight collision had occurred between the Austrians and Prussians in Silesia, when the former retired.

Nothing authentic is known concerning the communication made by France to Austria.

The Vienna press say that France denies having made any agreement with Prussia.

Italy maintains full liberty of action.

If Austria does not menace the existing Kingdom of Italy if successful, and does not advance beyond Milan, France will not interfere, but assist at the conclusion of a definitive peace, and further propose to Italy to pay indemnity for the renunciation by Austria of the fruits of victory.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says there is a general belief that Austria is resolved, concentrating all her strength in the effort to secure supremacy in Germany, and after such crossing of swords as will satisfy honor, will surrender Venice, if the Italians are willing to come to an amicable understanding.

The *Times*, speaking of the apparent delay on the part of Austria, observes that the Austrians no doubt have some reason for their apparent inactivity. The Generals and all able troops are eager, and their obvious interest is to be successful at the beginning of the campaign.

The *Daily News* thinks inactivity has been imposed under sagacious counsel.

Prussian troops entered Austrian territory near Oderberg, in Upper Silesia, on the night of the 21st.

The movements of BENEDEK are kept very secret.

Nothing more than reconnoissances appear to have been made by the Austrians in Upper Silesia.

The Prussians continued to fortify themselves at Dresden. Emden had surrendered to the Prussians.

Vienna papers assert that the Saxon town of Zittau had been destroyed by the Prussians in consequence of the refusal of the inhabitants to pay war contributions.

France.

The *Constitutionnel* points out the pacific sense of the Emperor's letter, and says: Peace has the preference, and the best wishes of the Emperor; and his hope must be also that, since having positively declared that France would not engage in war except under a decisive state of things, no belligerent would dare to assume the responsibility of provoking it by creating such a position of affairs.

The returns of the Bank of France show an increase of specie of nearly fourteen and a half millions.

The Bourse on the 22d, was firm; rentes closed at 62 francs.

Italy.

VICTOR EMANUEL left Florence for the camp on the 21st, receiving an enthusiastic ovation on his way to the railroad depot. He arrived at Cremona on the same day.

L'Italia announces that the King received KOSSUTH on the 20th.

Prince CARIGNANO had arrived at Florence, and assumed the Government. He was well received.

The declaration of war against Austria caused great rejoicing throughout Italy.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted by a large majority a bill granting extraordinary financial powers to the Government.

The Minister of the Marine has notified the abolition of the capture of merchant vessels of the enemy not carrying contraband of war, Austria having consented to practice reciprocity in that respect.

Latest News by the Cuba.

LONDON, Sunday, June 24.

St. Petersburgh advices deny that there has been any movement of Russian troops, and say that non-intervention continues to be the policy of Russia.

A military revolt broke out in Madrid on the 23d. The insurgents furnished the populace with arms. Barricades were thrown up, and after an obstinate resistance the insurgents surrendered at discretion. NARVAEZ was slightly wounded.

Gen. PRIM has been arrested at Bayonne by the French authorities.

The Paris Bourse closed unsettled yesterday at 62f. 85c. for the Rentes.

The London *Observer* says that a motion will be made in the House of Commons expressing confidence in the Ministry and promising favorable consideration of the Reform measure at the next session if the Ministers do not announce a dissolution of Parliament.

Denmark.

The French Minister at a private audience presented a letter to the King of Denmark from the Emperor NAPOLEON. The *Moniteur* says the letter has no political character.

Spain.

The bill granting extraordinary powers to the Government, it was expected, would not be carried by a majority of more than five or six votes.

India.

Private telegrams from Bombay, dated June 17, had been received.

The news of the failure of the Agra Bank was known, but no bad impression had been created thereby.

Piece goods were in demand, and the feeling in mercantile circles was much improved. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d.

It was believed that the Council of India received a telegram that advices were extremely favorable.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Debate on Lord Dunkellin's Amendment—Defeat of the Ministry.

In the House of Commons on the 18th ult. Lord DUNKELLIN moved as an amendment, to substitute a "rating" for a "rental" franchise in boroughs. He advocated a rating franchise as an easy and convenient one, the ratebook being the registry; nor did he propose to interfere with the figure at which the franchise should be fixed, though his own opinion was, that if the rating test was adopted—which had worked so well in Ireland—a lower figure than £7 might be fixed. One of the greatest merits of this plan was, that it opposed an insurmountable barrier to universal suffrage.

Mr. S. CAVE seconded the amendment, stating that he wished to keep the figure of the franchise at £7 while its nature was a rating one; his object being to prevent an undue extension of the suffrage, while admitting the best qualified of the working classes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that the Irish system of rating suffrage was wholly different to that proposed, as it was based on a uniform rating, and was carried out by officers of the executive; and, in fact, it approximated more to the gross estimated rental which was proposed by the bill. He stated that the proposition of this clause was a £7 rental franchise, which would enfranchise 144,000 persons, while 60,000 more would be enfranchised by the combined operation of the abolition of the rate-paying clauses and the arrangements as to compound householders; and to that the Government was resolved to adhere without reservation, to stand or fall by it. The amendment would operate not only to make votes depend on ratable value only, and would oust the jurisdiction of the revising barrister altogether. This was the first time that ratable value, which establishes the net value of property for purposes of local taxation, was sought to be made the basis of the suffrage. The true test of the occupation franchise was the capacity of the voter to pay, wholly irrespective of rating for local purposes. The errors and inequalities which were attributed to making gross estimated rental the basis of the franchise applied to, and indeed were aggravated by, a ratable franchise, which would establish different political positions for different men living on the same footing in the same town, owing to the inequalities of rating in different parishes. Beside, there was a great deal of property—mines, for instance—which was not ratable; a new franchise must be created for the owners of that property. He argued elaborately against transferring registration from the revising barrister to local rating authorities.

Mr. BRIGHT defended Mr. GLADSTONE from the charge of irritating and unfriendly conduct toward his supporters, and went on to state that the real object of the amendment was, that it met the proposition of the Government to give the suffrage to all householders in boroughs of £7 occupation by a proposition to increase that franchise to £9. He taunted Lord DUNKELLIN, as an Irish member, with a new-born zeal for interfering in a matter of the franchise in England and Wales, on which he was not the very highest authority. He argued that if ratable value was applied to any figure fixed for the franchise, the effect would be to limit the suffrage, and that the arguments which had been put forward in favor of a rental franchise were irrefragable. If Lord DUNKELLIN was in favor of the extension of the franchise he should have intimated that if his amendment were carried he should move that £5 should be inserted in the clause instead of £7, and unless that were done the main object of the bill would be defeated.

Sir H. CAIRNS said that after the denunciation of the interference of Irish members in the question of an English franchise he had some diffidence in engaging in the discussion, but he reminded Mr. BRIGHT that if only English members had taken part in the debates, or voted on this bill, it would not then have been in committee. The honorable and learned gentleman then argued the question of rating *vs.* rental franchise in detail.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that he had not, as stated by Sir H. CAIRNS, affirmed that the Government would not yield one particle of their measure, but had only asserted that they must stand by the principle of the extension of the franchise, and this was threatened by the amendment.

On a division the amendment was carried by 315 to 304.

The Ministry Announce their Intention to Resign.

On the 19th Earl RUSSELL, in the House of Lords, and Mr. GLADSTONE, in the House of Commons, announced that, in consequence of the action of the latter body on the previous evening in regard to the Reform Bill, Ministers had felt it their duty to make a communication to Her Majesty; and upon their motion, both Houses adjourned till Monday, the 25th.

The following were the closing remarks of Mr. GLADSTONE on the Reform Bill:

"I need hardly assure the Committee that I am not here to claim the privilege of reply, or to range again over a field which has been quite exhausted, but an observation which fell from the honorable and learned member from Belfast calls for some explanation from me. The honorable and learned member, I am sure, unintentionally, but certainly grossly misstated what had fallen from me, charging me with having said at the commencement of the debate that I would offer no interference with the claims of the bill. I did not state anything that in the slightest degree resembled such a statement, but as the matter is one of consequence, and not merely of feeling, I will tell the House what I did state, and show how the matter stands. The honorable and learned member was right in stating that the bill depends upon the House and not upon the Government, but still the Government is entitled to have its convictions, and to follow the course which it thinks is for the honor and advantage of the country, and to decline to take any other course. [Hear, hear.] What I endeavored to do was to make a separation between the political and the practical part of the subject. The political part was the entranchisement, and the practical part the ratable value. With respect to the political part, I said that the Government would not be any party to the curtailment of the franchise, moderate as it was in the bill, but with respect to the practical part, I endeavored, like my noble friend, to handle it apart from the political objects of the bill. I am bound to say, however, after having heard the debate, that I have failed in doing so. I do not retract one word of what I have said as to the purport of my noble friend's amendment, which I still believe is to limit the amount of franchise to be given to the people. The effect of the amendment is to substitute a raetable value of £7 for an estimated rental of £7 as the qualification of the voter. It is in my judgment an amendment striking a blow at the plan of enfranchisement proposed by the Government, and so viewing it, I can enter into no engagement on the part of the Government that we will accept an adverse vote, or will regard such a vote as otherwise than incompatible with the progress of the bill." [Cheers.]

Not Beaten in a Fair Fight.

From the London News, June 19.

The Government has not fallen in fair fight. It has not been beaten by the superior forces of an honest Opposition. The amendment, on a vital clause in an English Reform Bill, which they have suffered defeat in resisting, was introduced by a "Liberal" Irish member, who a few minutes before the division had declared himself a friend to the Government, and affected to protest against his amendment being treated as a party question; it was supported by the votes of many professing members of the Liberal Party sitting behind the Government bench. With the exception of Sir HUGH CAIRNS, who made a special pleader's speech in defence of rating against rental valuation, and avoided as much as possible committing himself on the principle of the borough franchise extension, not a leader of the Opposition showed his face in front of the battle last night, and Sir HUGH CAIRNS only showed the lawyer's, not the statesman's face. The coming Cabinet Ministers, who it is presumed are ready to accept the responsibilities they have sought, sat silent last night. They knew well enough that, apart from all quibbles about "valuation," the meaning of this amendment was nothing more or less than the refusal, though not the open and avowed refusal, to trust their fellow-countrymen who might be included in a £7 franchise; and the design, though not the expressed design, to raise the £7 franchise as proposed by the Government to a £9 franchise.

This was the purpose of the amendment, and this was the challenge distinctly accepted by Mr. GLADSTONE and by other speakers who supported the Government bill. And this, let it be distinctly understood by the country, in spite of all the feints, and shifts, and doubles by which the Opposition and Liberal deserters have attempted to conceal their movements and their objects, is the issue which has yet to be tried by the Liberal Party and by the great body of the people of this country. Although it may be a serious consideration at such a juncture as the present in the history of Europe that the foreign policy of England should be committed to the party who would have gone to war to establish a slaveholding Confederacy, and to break the American Union asunder, who would have prevented the emancipation of Italy from Austria in '59, and who sympathize now with Bourbon and Papal brigands, it is better far for the future of the Liberal cause at home and abroad that Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues should be defeated in an honest and courageous endeavor to enfranchise a large nnmber of their countrymen and to pass a just and moderate measure of reform, than that the Government should suffer its own honor, and with it the honor of Parliament, to be undermined by the devices of false friends, leagued with enemies who dare not show their flag.

Latest Phase of the Ministerial Crisis.

The *Times* states that the Queen will not return from Scotland till the morning of the 26th, therefore expected explanations cannot be given to Parliament until that day.

It is extensively believed that the Queen will give the Ministers their option as to a dissolution of Parliament.

The *Times* thinks a dissolution possible but improbable.

The *Star* thinks the prospect of a dissolution is clear, and believes the Queen has not the slightest objection.

Public meetings were being held in the large towns in support of the Government and reform.

The *Globe* officially announces the appointment of Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, as Governor of Jamaica.

The cattle disease had again broken out in Ireland and vigorous measures had been taken to stamp out the infection. Returns showed a large decrease of the disease in England.

The shareholders of the Consolidated Bank Company had confirmed the arrangements made for a resumption of business. It was intended to reopen the bank on the 2d of July, should no legal difficulties prevent.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince ALFRED, was paying a three days' visit to Liverpool, and performing sundry public services; among other things, inaugurating the new docks at Birkenhead. He was greatly lionized.

FRANCE.

Prolonging the Session of the Corps Legislatif—The Principalities.

The Imperial decree had been issued prolonging the session of the Corps Legislatif until the 30th June.

The *Patrie* believes that the majority of the guaranteeing Powers are opposed to the intervention of Turkey in the Principalities. France, England and Russia had forwarded a protest to Constantinople agains the step.

The Bourse on the 19th was firm, Rentes closing at 62f. 55c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Commercial per Cuba.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular report: The sales of the week foot up 48,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and 5,250 bales to exporters. The market is dull with a downward tendency, and quotations have declined 1d.@1½d. on American, and ½d.@¾d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	15½d.	Middling Orleans	13¾d.
Fair Mobile	15d.	Middling Mobile	13½d.
Fair Uplands	14d.	Middling Uplands	13¼d.

Stock in port, 1,060,000 bales, including 454,500 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was dull, but steady, for Goods and Yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally firm and upward, with an advance on all qualities. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: FLOUR buoyant, with an advance of 6d.@1s. ℔ bbl. WHEAT upward, with an advance of 2d.@3d. ℔ cental; Winter Red Southern, 11s.@11s. 6d. CORN firm and upward, with an advance of 3d.@6d. ℔ quarter Mixed, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.; White, 32s. 6d.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally firmer, except for Bacon, which is easier. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: Beef firmer and slightly advanced. Pork firm and upward, with an advance of 2s. 6d. Bacon easier. Lard dull and nominal. Cheese firm. Tallow active and advanced 2s. American quoted at 44s.@45s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet and sales small at 29s. for Pots, and 30s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee flat. Rice firmer and slightly advanced. Linseed Oil quiet and nominal at 40s. Resin easier at 5s. 9d.@7s. for American. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Petroleum dull at 1s. 11d.@2s. for refined. Sperm Oil, no sales.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS buoyant. WHEAT firm and upward, with an advance of 2s.@4s. IRON quiet at £6 for rails and bars, and 53s. 9d. for Scotch Pig. SUGAR quiet and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE dull and easier. RICE steady. TEA easier. LINSEED quiet. LINSEED CAKES quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. LINSEED OIL steady at 38s. 3d.@38s. 6d. TALLOW firm and upward, with a slight advance. PETROLEUM quiet at 2s. 2d. for refined.

LONDON, Friday, June 22—Evening.

CONSOLS closed at 85⅞@86 for money.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £370,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—United States Five-Twenties, 65¾@66; Illinois Central Railroad, 76¼@76¾; Erie Railroad, 41@41¼.

Latest via Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ⅛@¼ of a penny, under favorable advices from India. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13d.@13¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is inactive but firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 23.

Consols closed at 86¼@86⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States 5-20s, 65½@66; Illinois Central Railroad, 75¾@76¼; Erie Railroad, 40¾@41¼.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 22d ult. the Bank return exercised a favorable influence on the market. Business generally was more satisfactory. The discount demand was not excessive, the rate remaining at ten per cent. The reserve of notes in the Bank of England had increased £1,337,000.

The Bank of Frankfort had reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

THE LIQUOR MUDDLE.

Dealers Yet Applying for License—The Injunctions—The Arrests and the Police Courts.

It is generally understood by the liquor-dealers that their injunctions are to be regarded as sacred until the next Legislature peremptorily orders the Judges of the Supreme Court to make that decision which the Court of Appeals will reverse. The dealers who elected to act with the Excise Board, but who have been unable to get the money required, are yet putting in their application papers, and their address, as recorded yesterday, was as follows: Joseph Hiilen, No. 94 Greene-street, license of first class; Thomas H. Hargraves, No. 442 Broome-street, first class; Charles Wilson, No. 335 Bowery, second class; Henry Knippenberg, No. 158 First-avenue, second class; Peter Schakel, No. 17 Thames-street, second class; Joseph Morette, No. 244 Sixth-avenue, first class; Peter Durlessky, No. 130 West Thirty-fifth-street, second class; Moses O'Neill, Columbia-street, first class: Edward Kelly, No. 13 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles Freitzcheler, of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. These venders will await the action of the Excise Board until it shall have been made manifest that no decision can be reached previous to the opening of the next Legislature, and then the inquiry will go wholly into the venders' hands. This seems to be the programme: Injunctions are to be taken out by all of the dealers, and all of the places that were ever opened are to be open henceforward until decision shall be rendered by the full bench of the Supreme Court; one of the Judges of that Court is to pocket the papers in the first case which may come before him, and the next Legislature is to direct him to publish his decision. It is understood that this Judge's decision is to sustain Judge Cardozo, and that the ultra Temperance men have relied upon the Court of Appeals. It is not probable that the decision will ever reach the Court of Appeals.

EXCISE MATTERS IN THE FIFTH WARD.

The following report was made yesterday morning by Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, in relation to the workings of the Excise Law in his Ward:

"There are twenty liquor places open in this Precinct to-day, the proprietors of which are selling and disposing of liquors in violation of the Excise Law. They are protected in their illegal and ruinous traffic and allowed to desecrate our Christian Sabbath by injunctions issued by ALBERT CARDOZO, Judge of New-York Court of Common Pleas. Most of them served upon me on Saturday night. Several of these places so protected are the resort of blacks and whites of the lowest and most abandoned character; another is the resort of thieves of every description, burglars, pickpockets and robbers, and kept open until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. Others are grocery stores to which the young child is sent to buy rum for its parents, and who not unfrequently ventures to take its first taste of the demoralizing "beverage." Crowds of persons have resorted to these places worshiping at the shrine of Bacchus, and making him their God."

EVA HARTUNG, wife of WILLIAM HARTUNG, No. 486 Canal-street, and JOHN SCHERER, No. — Greenwich-street, both licensed, obtained injunctions for the purpose of allowing them to keep their places open Sundays and after 12 o'clock at night. Their places have been visited by a large number of persons during the day and evening. Notwithstanding this free trade in rum, the precinct has been comparatively quiet, although a larger number of arrests have been made for intoxication and disorderly conduct than on any previous Sunday since the 1st of May. "*Vive la Libertie, vive la Rum!*"

IN THE POLICE COURTS

The following persons were required to find bail in the sum of $100 each to answer the charge of violating the Excise Law:

Before Justice Dodge—Mathiss Gossmeiler, No. 350 First-avenue; August Mas, No. 107 Bleecker-street; Leopold Sand, No. 67 Fourth-avenue; Henry Balkwitz, No. 146 Third-avenue; Thomas Thornton, No. 1,178 Broadway; John Daley, No. 233 Thompson-street.

Before Justice Dowling.—Wm. Kablencamp, No. 133 Reade-street; Otto Bungen, No. 52 Franklin-street; Jacob Schultz, No. 151 Centre-street; Edward Kundabl, No. 53 Bayard-street; Frederick Mars, No. 475 Pearl-street; Peter Beats, No. 243 Centre-street; Morgan Sweeney, No. 24 City Hall-place.

Before Justice Shandley.—John Sawer, No. 116 Ludlow-street; Lewis Gubodor, No. 28 Ludlow-street; John Worthman, No. 156 Orchard-street; Pat. Reynolds, No. 15 Monroe-street.

The following is a transcript of a curious note which was sent to Capt. N. R. MILLS on Saturday night:

Capt. Mills:

SIR: Are you aware that they are doing a thriving liquor business at No. 65 Laurens-street? If you are not aware please be admonished by this note, and look out for yourself. They commence the liquor business every Saturday night after 12 o'clock, and continue, with slight intermission, until an early hour on Monday morning. They open ostensibly as an eating saloon, but really a liquor saloon. Is it not strange that we who pay the largest license are forced to close every night at 12 o'clock, and those colored folks who pay nothing are not only allowed to sell liquor during the week, but all day Sunday—just before our own eyes? There's something wrong somewhere. This business has been going on every Sunday since the Excise Law went into force. Please give your attention to this, and oblige

TWO OPPOSITE
BUT ATTENTIVE OBSERVERS.

Look out for next Sunday.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.

More than a hundred injunctions were served yesterday. The total, last night, was 492.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN THE EIGHTH WARD.—A few minutes before 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, the inhabitants of Greene-street were roused by the cries of a woman at No. 120. It appears that CHARLES MILLER, who resides at that number, attempted to kill his reputed wife, whose name is MAGGIE SMITH, by stabbing her with a knife in the neck and arm. Before any attempt could be made to arrest MILLER, he succeeded in escaping, and has not yet been arrested. The woman's wounds were found to be not of a dangerous character.

[Advertisement.]

THE NERVE OF THE POCKET

Is sometimes as sensitive as the nerve of the tooth. The universal demand for the fragrant SOZODONT, in preference to all other dentifrices, is swamping all tooth-powders and tooth-washes of the experimental class of dentists. Hence they denounce it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[Advertisement.]

A HAT FOR THE "FOURTH OF JULY."—The patriotic will celebrate the forthcoming National holiday with proper spirit, we have no doubt but none, if they can afford to do otherwise, should do it in a shabby hat. This is a seasonable hint to purchase one of KNOX's "Fouth of July" hats, at either No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

[Advertisement.]

TOILET PREPARATIONS.—The country is full of preparations for beautifying the complexion, renewing youth, etc.; but the only preparation that will effectually remove those brown and yellow spots, called moth-patches, or the still more disagreeable blemishes called freckles, is PERRY's justly celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which protects invisibly and without damage each window and door, is in operation at the office, No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 2.—In steamship City of Boston, from Queenstown.—Mr. Gannon and lady, Miss A. Patterson, Mons. Barat, lady and child, Miss Watson, Mr. Bassett, Mme. Ruthkay Kossuth, Miss Hobson, Mrs. Powell and child, Mrs. Betsworth, E. Piquot, H. Leigh, J. Murray, Chas. Turner, Mr. Lightfoot, John Avis, Hy. Bailey, W. R. Ballard, Mr. Paget, J. Sans, W. B. Bolton, Geo. Rayner, A. Reeve, H. Hosford, James Mitchell, Chas. Hubbard, W. H. Duchforth, Thomas Senior, M. G. Williams, T. Winchester, James Amos, Miss Matthews, Miss Greely, Mr. and Miss Watson, Mr. Moon, Mr. Coppins and lady, Hugh Kinley, L. W. Toles, R. Titus, C. W. Dennison, S. A. Hayes, T. B. Hubbard, R. S. Duncanson, Richard Peters, A. Roos, Thomas Conner, Mr. Edwards, Thomas Horan, J. J. Murray, Mrs. Seckel and child, and 678 in the steerage.

JULY 2.—In steamship Merrimac, from Bremen—G. B. C. Valadier, Geo. Rach, H. Fidele, W. J. Benny, C. Paola, W. T. Walker, H. Hirsch, R. Rieckenbach, Carl H. Aist, J. W. Gussenbach, wife, two children and servant; Susannah Derr, G. Donnenwirth, P. Iselhouse, A. Rosenheim, Jacob Franckel, Theresa Franckel, Catherine Franck, O. Roebel, A. Spatch, G. Helming, Peter Ott, Theo. Schrieber, and 293 in the steerage.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Moses Wicks, M. N. Nolan, G. W. Fisher and wife, F. Clark, Charles Friedberger, M. Friedberger, E. Hoffman, J. Minecke, J. B. McKinny, A. T. Holland, J. Puemont, J. W. Davidson, Mrs. Bordwell and 2 children, Miss A. Conrad, Mrs. T. E. Minor and 2 children, Benj. Perry and wife, Mrs. M. Wasberg and child, G. H. Howard, wife, nurse and 2 children, Miss Prett, L. Harris, A. A. Vantine, H. C. Hill, J. M. Nagle and child, M. J. Henly, J. C. Weston and child, Rev. R. Ibbottson and son, Mrs. E. Rackerly and 2 children, J. G. Wood, Lieut. P. G. Wood and wife, Mrs. S. H. Meeker, son and daughter, S. C. Hull, wife and child, M. B. Baer, A. Doan and wife, Capt. E. Gibbs and wife, T. Glover, wife and niece, Mr. J. Ingalls and son, L. Brear, W. D. Messer, J. Trenhertt, wife and child, Philip Gatz, Mrs. R. L. Moore, son, daughter and child, D. S. Lathrop, L. Pruyn, Jr., A. Fellows, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Stannard and 2 children, Miss Barnett, G. C. Fitch, J. A. Walker, S. H. Boalt, Mrs. L. Salmon and child, W. Mansfield, Miss C. Lawton, P. Callahan and wife, C. F. Robinson, R. Leigh, J. VanDyke, D. McLaughlin, wife and child, M. M. Soria, J. D. Savage, J. Carmichael, J. Wood, W. A. Boyd, Thomas Cusick, L. J. Branstaid, W. P. Thompson, T. A. Hines, Mrs. F. R. Otto and 3 children, O. Pralus, J. H. Walker, Miss L. Ebberly, Mrs. R. Sachs and infant, T. Reid, A. Sanderson, Miss L. B. Dow, C. O'Donnell, H. Austin, Mrs. A. Lloyd, W. F. James, Dr. Valenzuela, Mr. Scammon and wife, S. Hayes, H. G. Blake and Mr. Ponaitz, Miss M. Donald, Mr. McDuff, Mrs. Larfargu, nurse and 2 children, T. J. Smith, T. S. Hinman, Dr. Dr. Maxwell, E. W. Sanders, Mr. Rait, Mr. Pitcairn, P. Murphy, G. T. Thompson, W. Jeffries, D. Bodine, D. Hafin, M. Sosht, A. Morse, T. Barnum, E. Smith, T. J. Griffin, and 189 in steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—A. K. Francis, lady and child, Mrs. A. Reilly, H. J. McDonell, John H. Gardner, Mrs. Van Bussane, Miss Van Bussane, D. Mallett, John Mallett, Mrs. W. H. Wade and son, Mrs. Canoll and daughter, Miss Florence Wade, Miss Susie Wade, May Frank Warren, lady and child, Dr. F. S. Clark, James Pagem, L. P. Strove, Mrs. Stratford, Miss Boyle, Miss Ellen Stratford, C. Rhodes, wife and 3 children, Mrs. S. A. Perryman and son, Miss Hattie Wheatly, R. Stratford, H. Bacon, T. Molony, W. C. Jessup, Mrs. H. C. Jessup and family, W. D. Benton, J. Woodruff, J. H. Carter, G. W. Nelson, Mrs. E. Van Zant and friend, Mrs. G. G. Hull, 2 children and servant, Miss Lizzie Reilly, Mrs. M. Henderson, J. P. Signor, W. C. O'Driscoll and wife, F. C. O'Driscoll and lady, A. Fawcett, J. Leighton, John P. Miller, J. Durden, Dr. N. H. Fisher, Joseph Lippman, E. R. R. Hoyt, J. Watson, J. Jackson, J. Thompson, L. Z. Sternhumer, H. C. Allen, Stephen Fanelly, J. F. Edler, Miss Hessie Elliott and servant, Mrs. W. H. Bullock, Miss A. L. Bullock, Mrs. J. L. Lock, Miss Florence Lock, J. L. Stylly and lady, Miss Darby, Miss Morris, J. H. Ansley and child, Mr. Goodwell, Mrs. C. E. Black, Miss C. J. Black, T. W. Ray, C. Churchill, L. Doreth and three children, Mrs. Rutherford, M. J. Rich, H. E. Richardson, W. H. Potters, J. M. Roberts, H. P. Platt, E. F. Goddard, J. A. Prentiss, R. H. Dickson, H. E. Allen, T. Wheatly, A. P. Tripool, J. W. Shuren, E. P. Hudson, W. Strickland, C. Haas, W. S. Burdick, E. W. Clark, R. W. White, J. H. G. Martin and son, E. R. Woods, H. Garden, A. Moore, W. Shulds, T. M. W. Bhillips, D. M. Rures, Geo. H. Whiteside, Mrs. Dr. Millo and daughter, Rev. Mr. Swain and lady, Miss Malone, Mrs. Delaney and child, J. Daly, H. Cunningham, F. White, and 15 steerage.

JULY 2—In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg—J. Hodgetts and children, P. Porvelsen, E. Zachow, L. Hamberg, A. Hirschof, J. M. Fuchs, G. Lehmann, H. Christopher, wife and child, Henriette Simper, J. Kiefer, H. Kelling, Betty Watts, J. Gideon, C. Herrmann, Mary Foss, F. Kempff, Mary Fickinger, Mathilde Stolenwaldt, M. Maltzen, A. Ackermann, Lina and Minna Buckhols, R. and F. Dopp, J. Schonmann, P. Kiefer, Wm. Wiedmann, A. Goring, B. Backer, C. Hein, C. Muller, Catharina Arntz, Pauline Press, C. Grozinger, H. Sanger, A. Seligmann, C. Pierrig, W. Arndt, B. Schuster, R. Bernstein, A. Messing, J. Bold, H. Steiner, F. Meyer, Ida Herzberg, J. Severin, W. Lubliner, F. Pigall, W. Prim, R. Hoiberg, J. F. Mottler, A. Prager, R. Caspers, Fanny Pleiddemann, F. Hacker, and others.

In steamship Monterey, from New-Orleans—J. J. Caldwell, wife and 4 children, James Lawrence, Two Misses Gusefult, Prosper Rennard, wife and 4 daughters, J. Peyringire, G. Logas, M. Midan and 1 child, Mme. Jean Celestin and child, Paul Force, Mr. Comny, wife and sister, E. McCarthy, Capt. J. P. Miller, Louis Telhiard, Mrs. E. Giguel, 2 children and servant, Miss. E. Giguel, Miss A. Giguel, Mrs. G. A. Breaux and 2 children, and 22 in the steerage.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston.—Mrs. A. S. Johnson and 2 children, Mrs. J. Hilson, Mrs. T. Leary, Mrs. J. Home, Mrs. A. R. Salmahee and 3 children, 3 Misses Budd, Master Budd, Messrs. Moulton, King, Leary, Drew, Schackte, O'Brien, Munn, Salhi, Denny, Flattery, Hogan, Kennette, Bassett, Bemis, Davidson, Buckman, Perkins, McDowell, Gretz, Giddings, Miss J. Murphy, Mrs. J. Macden, Mrs. Giddings, and 11 in steerage.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Ellswatt and two children, Mrs. Haskell, Miss Haskell, Misses Anna Sophia and Josephine Whittemore, Miss Lucky, Miss Peduzzi, Miss Furnald, Miss Philbrook, Miss Houston, D. Woodward, L. P. Merriam, E. S. Fitz, W. L. Kilburn, L. M. Stagner, Capt. J. J. Van Horn, H. E. Cornell, N. Treadwell, J. Langdon, A. E. Edwards, C. W. Green, Mrs. Craig and two children, and six in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets....... 7 34 | Moon rises...10 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 14 | Gov. Island.12 03 | Hell Gate..... 1 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Ships Mobile, (Brem.,) Weiting, St. John, N. B., C. Luling & Co.; Lisbon, Curtis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Homeward Bound, Gilmore, Turks Island, Walsh & Carver; Bunsholine, (Br.,) Turner, Penarth Roads for orders, Booth & Co.; Susan Jane, (Br.,) Huxford, Bridgeport, C. B.; Leopoldine Franck, (Pruss.,) Waacke, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Emily Fisher, Ashford, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; A. B. Cook, Small, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby & Co.; Sarah Flagg, (Br.,) Matthews, Demerara, via Wilmington, N. C., Darrell & Nash; Louisa, (Br.,) Doe, Bangor, McColl & Frith; Paulus, (Ham.,) Schweirhardt, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Amanda Powers, Bullock, St. John, W. I., G. Wessels; S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Rob, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, J. Douglas; Nautilus, Babcock, Brazos, J. A. Woodhuse.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, Brooks, Liverpool June 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 734 passengers to John G. Dale. 20th, 4:35 P. M., off Orme's Head, passed steamship City of Cork. 21st, 4 A. M., 20 miles N. E. of Tuskar, passed steamship City of New-York, both bound up. 23d, 2 P. M., lat. 50 50, lon. 20 36, steamship Edinburgh, bound E. 24th, at noon, lat. 50 28, lon. 26 34, steamship Bosphorus, bound W. 28th, 3:30 A. M., lat. 46 46, lon. 48 46, passed brig-rigged steamer, bound W., supposed the Tripoli.

Steamship Northern Light, Weir, Aspinwall June 23, with treasure, mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. June 26, 14 miles S. of Cape Mayse, passed steamship New-York, hence for Aspinwall. 30th, lat. 36 02, lon. 74 17, passed bark N. B. Stetson, bound N. July 1, lat. 37 52, lon. 74 08, passed steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg June 17, with mdse. and 806 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. June 26, lat. 49, lon. 45 15, was in co. with steamship Merrimac, from Bremen for New-York. 27th, lat. 47, lon. 49 56, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 43, lon. 60, steamship Palmyra, bound E. July 1, lat. 40 30, lon. 71, steamship Caledonia, bound E.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen June 17, via Southampton 20th inst., with mdse. and 673 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds the entire passage. June 17, off Borkum, North Sea, passed bark Lizzie Morrow, of St. John, N. B., bound E. 20th, off Eddystone, steamship Teutonia, bound E. 23d, lat. 49 21, lon. 23 48, Br. bark Memento, bound E.; same day, 6 P. M., lat. 49 19, lon. 23 57, steamship Allemannia, bd. E. 24th, steamship Baltic, bound E. 27th, lat. 43 57, lon. 45 43, steamship Somerset, bound E. 29th, lat. 42 05, lon. 59 39, steamship City of Dublin, from Liverpool for New-York. July 1, lat. 40 16, lon. 70 27, steamship Western Metropolis, bound E.

Steamship City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool June 16, with mdse. and 568 passengers to John G. Dale. June 22, lat. 49 08, lon. 31 08, exchanged signals with ship Empire Queen and a French steamer, bound E. 26th, lat. 44 40, lon. 44 13, Norw. brig King Carl, bound W., and Am. ship Cornelius Grinnell, bound W. 29th, lat. 42 26, lon. 56 13, ship Lydia McHenry, bound E.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 76 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. gales during the passage. June 30, 25 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with a bark, showing blue flag, with a white cross, steering S. W.

Steamship Monterey, Whitman, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass June 24, with mdse. and passengers James A. Raynor. June 27, Frank Anderson, of Massachusetts, coal passer, died. 29th, spoke bark G. W. Roosevelt, from Matanzas for New-York.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Tice, Bremen 14, and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 318 passengers to Ruger Bros. July 1, Louis A. Svensson died, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, S. C., June 28, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Hunter, Rodgers, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Valley City, Snyder, Richmond and Norfolk 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., and 48 hours from Hatteras Inlet, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Lackawana, Parrish, Virginia 28 hours, with potatoes to Durryea & Hyde.

Ship Ladoga, Willey, San Francisco 111 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co. Passed Cape Horn May 4, 55 ds. out, crossed the equator in the Atlantic on the 83d day. Had light winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

Ship Dilegentia, (of Sunderland,) Porter, Singapore March 11, with mdse. to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 30.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, Belize, Hond., with mdse. to Josiah Jex.

Bark Limerick Lass, (of Bangor, Me.,) Coney, Remedios 15 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Toscana, (of Bath,) Delano, New-Orleans 24 ds., with cotton master.

Bark Anna E. Garden, Leavitt, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Eugenia, (of Bangor, Me.,) Coombs, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Belle, (Br.,) Chauncey, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell & Sons.

Brig Leonard Meyers, Hicks, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to A. Abbott.

Brig Breeze, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Allen, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mystery, (of Tynemouth,) Goldsworthy, Bermuda 9 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co.

Brig Deiopea, (of Halifax,) Nelson, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Crimea, Hickborn, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to P. V. King & Co.

Schr. Exchange, (of Brookhaven,) Brown, Rondout, for Providence, with coal. While drifting through Hell Gate, yesterday, at 8 A. M., struck on Hallet's Point, knocking a hole in her bottom and filling her full of water.

Schr. Lady Bannerman, (Br.,) Curry, Abacoa 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. L. Fulton, (Br.,) McLeod, Glace Bay 24 ds., with coal to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. R. C. Pecker, Brier, Cedar Keys, Fla., 25 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Julia Baker, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Baker, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Weaver, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with potatoes, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. C. Pendleton, Church, Savannah 8 ds., with timber to order.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Van Brunt, Mobile 17 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. June 23, August Kohler, aged 16 years, of New-York, died of erysipelas in the head, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, New-Orleans 20 ds., with timber to master, is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Phoebe, Morrow, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary Emily, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Oregon, Gott, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. J. Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Wines, Georgetown.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. John Sawyer, [illegible], Georgetown.

Schr. A. B. Terry, Hinckley, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Carman, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Union, Averill, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Messenger, Hodden, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. S. L. Falconer, Wilson, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. John Henry, Boyd, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, [illegible], Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. D. Davidson, Ketcham, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. J. E. Kirk, Burrows, New-Haven.

Schr. S. Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. James Barrett, Pickering, Providence.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence.

Schr. Ann E. Lewis, [illegible], New-London.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Haley, Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Seguins, French, Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2—Arr. steamers Kensington from New-Orleans; Nereus, from New-York; Wm. P. Clyde, do.; Saxon, from Philadelphia; brig Ella Maria, from Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2—Arr. steamer Star of the Union, from New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

Aquila—Br. brig, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, June 4, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Alpaca—Br. bark, from Caldera for Boston, May 1, lat. 55 53 S., lon. 79 30 W.

British Empire—ship, May 27, lat. 15 S., lon. 33 W.

Clifford—Br. ship, [illegible].

O. H. Soule—ship, May 27, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible] W.

Eunice—brig, bound south, June 4, lat. [illegible] N., lon. 38 20 W.

Enterprise—ship, from Callao for Cowes, May 4, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible].

Giovanni—Aust. bark, from Bordeaux for New-York, June 24, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Jos. Warren—schr., from New-Orleans for Boston, June 30.

Joseph Hayden—bark, from Pernambuco for New-York, 19 ds. out, [illegible].

Maori—Br. ship, from Auckland for Plymouth, with troops, May [illegible].

Niphon—ship, from San Francisco for Swansea, April 25, lat. 48 [illegible] S., lon. [illegible] W.

Royal Oak—ship, from Callao for Antwerp, May 15, lat. 36 10 S., lon. [illegible] W.

Winged Racer—sh. ship, [illegible], lat. 36 [illegible], lon. [illegible].

War Spirit—ship, May 27, lat. 14 35 S., lon. 31 10 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 14, brig C. H. Kennedy, Clark, for New-York soon.

At Eleuthera, June 19, schr. Rosalie, for New-York next day.

[PER CUBA.]

Arr. from New-York, 17th, Johannes; 20th, Adolph, at Bremen; 16th, Lord Palmerston, at Cadiz, (ordered away;) 22d, Perseverance; 22d, Bellona, at Deal.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 17th, Burns and Lizzie Morrow, at Bremen; 22d, Ann & Alice, at Queenstown.

The Federal [illegible], repeating.

Sld. for New-Haven, 21st, Narragansett, from Shields.

[LATEST.]

QUEENSTOWN, June 24.

Arr. from New-York, Adolph, at Bremerhaven; Brazilian, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, J. Westeville, at Teneriffe.

Arr. from Mobile, Nereid, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Propontis, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Worcester, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The cargo of the Onward, from Palermo for New-York, has been sold at Lisbon.

10,000!!!
LINEN DUSTERS.
$2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 00.

FREEMAN & BURR,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
corner FULTON and NASSAU STS., opposite Sun Building.

We are now selling a large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, at FREEMAN & BURR'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., opposite Sun Building.

FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTONS
(GEMGEMBKE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant. Will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in Fancy styles for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR; also for the ARMY AND NAVY. In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, ladies' or gent's, plain 25c.; fancy 50c. per set. One dozen SUSPENDER BUTTONS 40c., or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one dozen each, for coats, pants, vests and overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Address W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 496 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 6,858. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

A SHORT STORY

About "Men's Furnishing Goods." The undersigned, from long experience as Superintendent of one of the largest houses in the trade, has become convinced that profitable and permanent business can be made in that way, ON THE LOW PRICE SYSTEM, and, to this end, has opened the large store NO. 499 BROADWAY, (ST. NICHOLAS BLOCK,) where he offers an entirely new stock of first class goods, at prices wonderfully below current Broadway rates, as the following prices will show: "Lonsdale" shirts, $35 per doz.; "Wamsutta" shirts, $40; "New-York Mills" shirts, (the best goods made,) $42 per doz.; Gray's molded collars, $2 25; Gray's turned down, $2 25 per box; English gauze undershirts, silk fronts, $1 25; heavy linen drawers, $1 25; extra linen do., $1 75; heavy linen drawers, $2; extra fine do., $3. Fancy Bows in wonderful variety, at 50 cents, &c., &c. A. B. HOUGH, 499 Broadway.

GUN-POWDER.
ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER.
ORANGE DUCKING POWDER.
FOURTH OF JULY POWDER.
ORANGE RIFLE POWDER.
CANNON POWDER, U. S. Govt. Strength, for Salutes.
SMITH & RAND POWDER COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON'S
DELICIOUS
AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER.

This is the cream of all tooth powders, and is a perfect luxury. For refreshing the mouth, arresting decay and imparting a delightful fragrance it has no equal. This article when once used will always be preferred to all others by every person of refinement. It is free from all deleterious ingredients—being made on scientific principles, by a dentist of thirty years' experience of the present century. Manufactured at No. 13 East 12th-st., New-York. For sale by druggists. The trade supplied.

HIGGINS

has just issued a new style of ROUND HAT, called the "GLADIATEUR," which is at once the neatest and most becoming shape yet introduced.

From the New-York Tribune, June 26.

The GLADIATEUR—we do not refer to the Roman arena, nor yet to the modern F. R., but merely to the new "GLADIATEUR" Hat, which is at present "all the rage" among that portion of our ladies who would dress fashionably, and which can be obtained, trimmed or untrimmed, in every variety of braid at HIGGINS', Broadway and 8th-av.

From the New-York Express, June 25.

The sensation of the season among the ladies is the "GLADIATEUR" Hat. It is the most graceful, prettiest, jauntiest and most popular female head covering that has made its appearance this season. It commends itself to all styles of faces, and pleases all who wear it. Mr. HIGGINS is the introducer of the style, and the article can be obtained at either of his bazaars on Broadway or 8th-av.

HIGGINS,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.,
No. 283 Broadway, near 4th-st.,
No. 128 8th-av., near 17th-st.

Ladies ordering by mail, to insure correctness should give full particulars as to size, color, style, &c. We dispatch by express with promptness, C. O. D., and guarantee satisfaction.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, opposite Fifth-Avenue Hotel, for the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, July 2, 1866.
64, 4, 63, 14, 27, 61, 1, 46, 67, 22, 76, 16, 26.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 412, July 2, 1866.
29, 4, 60, 51, 10, 56, 28, 74, 72, 68, 62, 55.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 311, July 2, 1866.
44, 33, 6, 70, 77, 19, 48, 57, 41, 39, 29, 76, 82.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 312, July 2, 1866.
66, 6, 33, 29, 24, 26, 61, 70, 59, 30, 3, 37.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Prices $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS Price $30 in currency. Information and circulars sent. C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS and information furnished. Prizes cashed in all lotteries. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MOUNT KISCO, Westchester County, N. Y., ten minutes' walk from depot, and one hour's ride from City by Harlem Railroad; large house; rooms pleasant and well ventilated; beautiful drives; good hunting, fishing, &c. Apply to JACKSON HYATT, Mount Kisco, or at the carpet-store, No. 8 and 9 Cooper Institute, New-York.

4TH JULY EXCURSION.—THE CHEAPEST and most pleasant excursion that can be made on the 4th, is a sail on the Bay of New-York, from the foot of Whitehall-st. to Vanderbilt's Landing and return by the Staten Island Railroad to Tottenville and Perth Amboy, N. J. Time about 5 hours. Leaving every hour from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Stopping all the way, including [illegible].

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 7 A. M.; landing at 24th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Cozzens, Cold-spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 P. M.